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United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Foreign  
Agricultural  
Service

# Foreign Agriculture Circular

## Horticultural Products

FC 8-86  
August 1986

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### EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products totalled \$219 million in June 1986, 4 percent less than June 1985, bringing the fiscal year-to-date total to just over \$2 billion, 2 percent ahead of the comparable period last year. A big jump in fresh fruit exports, especially grapefruit and sweet cherries, was offset by sluggish movement of fruit juices, and a drop in fresh vegetable sales. Almond volume is still ahead of last year's pace, but low prices have reduced the value totals. An 85 percent increase in wine sales partially offset reduced beer exports.

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures, unless noted otherwise, are metric. One kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton=2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter=0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter=26.42 gallons, 1 hectare=2.471 acres.

EXCHANGE Rec'd

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UPDATEGeneral Developments

--The Foreign Agricultural Service will sponsor a U.S. Pavilion at the 5th Biennial International Food and Drink Exhibition (IFE '87), Feb. 1-5, 1987, in London, England. IFE '87 will provide the opportunity for 1,200 firms and organizations from 42 countries to exhibit their product lines to some 43,000 trade visitors. Buyers from Europe, the Persian Gulf States, North Africa, and Asia, representing import, wholesale, retail, hotel/restaurant, and institutional sectors are expected.

The products identified as having good potential for the markets represented at IFE '87 include: frozen food, wine and beer, delicatessen items, beverages, health foods, dried fruit, fresh fruit, and new products. U.S. exhibitors will receive a variety of services including assistance in booth preparation, product shipping, customs clearance, and pre-show product publicity. For details concerning participation in IFE '87, please call Willis Collie, AIMS Program, Foreign Agricultural Service, (202) 447-7103.

--The European Community (EC) has renewed for another year the suspension of import duties for fresh cranberries and a few other horticultural products not produced, or produced only in small quantities, in the Community. This duty suspension applies from July 1, 1986, to June 30, 1987. In addition to fresh cranberries, horticultural products benefiting from this suspension of import duties are temporarily preserved mushrooms other than cultivated products; dried mushrooms other than cultivated, intended for treatment other than repacking for retail sale; fresh or dried dates for processing other than into alcohol; fruit of the species *Vaccinium* (includes blueberries), frozen and without added sugar; and frozen dates, in immediate packing with a net capacity of 5 kg. or more, not intended for alcohol production.

--Saudi Arabia has issued new shelf life standards for processed foods, to become effective Oct. 4, 1986. These new standards establish a 12-month maximum shelf life for dried fruit in plastic or paper wrapping, and shorten the maximum allowable shelf lives for canned fruits and vegetables, and frozen french fried potatoes, to 18 months and 12 months, respectively. In addition, the new standards specify that stick-on labels for production and expiration dates are prohibited. These dates must be engraved, embossed, or printed with indelible ink on the original label of products. Fresh fruits and vegetables and honey are exempt from shelf-life requirements.

--On June 16, 1986, Mexico abolished official import prices, used for the calculation of import duties, on fresh and dried grapes, beer made from malt, vermouth, and certain other fermented beverages such as cider and perry. All of these products remain subject to import permit requirements.

--Mexico also has announced three types of administrative procedures for the issuance of import permits for agricultural products. Under one procedure, the Secretariat of Commerce and Development (SECOFI), through its offices in each Mexican State, now can provide an import permit to importers of specified agricultural products in the offices' jurisdiction. After receiving an importer's request, SECOFI's State office asks for a technical opinion from the local office of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Hydraulic Resources



(SARH). SARH must respond with an opinion on this request within 10 work days. If SARH does not issue an opinion within the 10 days, an import permit is issued automatically. The only horticultural products under this procedure are garlic for seed and live plants other than forest trees, fruit trees, buds and cuttings, plants with primordial roots, and rosebushes.

A second procedure provides for the issuance of permits by SECOFI's headquarters in Mexico City, after receipt of a technical opinion from SARH. This procedure covers the following horticultural products: fresh flowers; other flowers and buds suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes; vegetables other than olives and capers, provisionally preserved; dried dates; tropical fruits including pineapples, avocados, and mangoes; inshell walnuts; fresh stone fruit except cherries; fresh berries other than strawberries; fruit provisionally preserved, except cherries; dried apples and pears; and other dried fruit except raisins, figs, citrus and tropical fruits.

The third procedure involves products subject to annual import quotas. SECOFI's Directorate General of Services to the Foreign Trade and SARH's Directorate General of International Business establish the annual quotas and criteria to operate the quota system. This allows SECOFI to accommodate, through its headquarters, or State offices, requests for import permits without having to request a technical opinion from SARH. Horticultural products subject to this procedure are: table potatoes; fresh onions, tomatoes and other vegetables except olives and garlic for seed; fresh citrus; fresh and dried figs; fresh grapes; nuts except inshell walnuts, almonds, filberts, pistachios and chestnuts; fresh apples, pears and strawberries; other fresh fruit except citrus, stone fruit, apples and pears, berries, and tropical fruit; frozen fruit without added sugar; dried peaches; and melon and citrus peel.

--U.S. Horticultural imports from the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) beneficiary countries during the first 5 months of calendar year 1986 rose 2 percent above the same period in 1985 to \$255.7 million. However, when fresh bananas and plantains are excluded, horticultural product imports during the same period increased 24 percent to \$86.3 million. Of the above shipments, previously dutiable items, including pineapples, fresh melons, watermelons, tomatoes, and frozen concentrate orange juice (FCOJ) showed the largest gains. Of the non-dutiable items shipped over this period, peppers, horseradish and snowpeas made the most noticeable gains.

#### Citrus and Products

--Brazilian orange growers and processors continue their negotiations over the 1986 season fruit price. Growers reportedly are asking 43 Cruzados (\$3.12) per 40.8 kg. box. The grower payment formula calls for 20 percent to be received at the time of contract signing, 10 percent monthly over the following six months and a final 20 percent payment at the end of the harvest. Processors maintain that the grower price requests are unreasonable since they do not reflect the significant drop in orange juice export prices from a year ago. Orange processors are offering growers three different price options: (A) a fixed price of 14 Cruzados (\$1.02) per box, (B) 10 Cruzados (\$0.73) per box plus 50 percent of the industry's net profits earned by export sales of orange juice, or (C) 5 Cruzados (\$0.25) per box plus 100 percent of export profits.



The season average on-tree price received by growers during the 1985 season was a record \$4 per box, nearly double the 1984 price and four times greater than in 1983. Processors absorbed large losses on their juice exports last year due in large part to the high fruit prices. Growers, aware of more than adequate juice inventories and the delay in this year's harvest, realize that processors are under no pressure to reach an early price settlement and have, therefore, asked the Brazilian Government to intervene in the negotiations. Harvesting of early oranges in Sao Paulo is well underway with growers receiving between 10 and 12 Cruzados (\$0.73 to 0.87) per box. Harvesting of the dominant Pera crop is still some 30 days away as fruit is late in developing because of last year's drought.

--The European Community has announced reference prices for fresh lemons imported into EC countries during the 1986/87 marketing year beginning June 1, 1986. These reference prices, which act as minimum import prices, average 48.77 European Currency Units (ECU) per 100 kg., equivalent to \$8.40 per 38-lb. carton, c.i.f. per month over the 12-month period. The highest monthly price of 58.03 ECU, or \$10.00 per carton, applies during July and August 1986. In ECU, the reference prices are about 7 percent above those of a year earlier. However, in terms of dollars—using July exchange rates for this year and last—they are up by about 37 percent. The ECU currently is equivalent to about \$1; a year ago it was equivalent to \$0.78. U.S. lemon exports to EC countries so far in 1985/86 (June-May) totaled 103,790 cartons (1,789 metric tons) valued at \$531,325, f.o.b. port of embarkation. The average f.o.b. unit value was \$5.12 per carton.

--Finnish importers of California Valencia oranges reportedly have experienced substantial quality problems with May-June deliveries. They say as much as 40 percent of some shipments were not marketable because of stem rot and green and white mold damage which developed within two to three weeks after arrival. Similar problems have been reported on sales made to Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. Importers also have complained of excessive fruit color variation and mottled skin. European importer interest in this season's California Valencias was increased by the weakened value of the dollar, lower freight rates, and an effort to find alternatives to for South African suppliers. This was particularly evident in Finland because of that country's boycott of South African produce.

#### Fresh Non-Citrus

--Targeted Export Assistance (TEA) programs have been announced by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for Washington State apples and California table grapes. Both programs are intended to help offset the adverse effects on U.S. exports of subsidized competition from the European Community. The \$1.4 million in TEA resources for Washington apples primarily will be directed at supporting new promotional activities in the United Kingdom and expanding activities in Scandinavian and Pacific Rim markets. These activities will be carried out cooperatively through an agreement between the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) and the Northwest Horticultural Council. The California Table Grape Commission will use \$350,000 of TEA resources to significantly expand promotional activities in Japan, primarily for late season grapes.



--Kiwifruit production in France in 1986 is expected to reach some 16,000 metric tons, up 60 percent from 1985, according to the Interprofessional Kiwi Bureau (B.I.K). The large increase in the 1986 crop reportedly is due to an increase in bearing acreage. Consumption of kiwi in France has increased steadily because of television promotion campaigns and increased fruit which resulting in reduced retail prices.

French kiwi exports are destined mainly for other West European countries, especially West Germany. New Zealand, France's traditional supplier of imported kiwifruit, as well as other European kiwifruit producing countries, such as Italy, Greece, and Spain, have increased shipments to France. In calendar year 1985, U.S. exports of kiwi to the EC reached \$6.8 million, with France accounting for \$199,000 worth.

FRANCE: AREA AND PRODUCTION OF KIWIFRUIT  
(Hectares)

	1983	1984	1985	Forecast 1986
Planted area (Hectares)	1,800	2,200	2,600	3,200
Bearing area (Hectares)	350	550	800	1,200
Total Production (metric tons)	4,200	7,500	10,000	16,000
	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	
(Metric tons)				
Production	4,200	7,500	10,000	
Imports	3,500	6,000	7,000	
Total Supply	7,700	13,500	17,000	
Exports	4,000	4,300	6,000	
Domestic Consumption	3,700	9,200	11,000	
Total Distribution	7,700	13,500	17,000	

Source: B.I.K.

--The outlook for West German cherry growers is both sweet and sour. An 11 percent increase in production is forecast for the 1986 sour cherry crop and the sweet cherry crop is expected to be down 10 percent. Production prices for sour cherries are expected to fluctuate around 0.9 marks per kg. (\$0.42) below last year's levels and below production costs. Producer prices for sweet cherries are expected to exceed 2 marks per kg. (\$0.94) which is above last year's prices.

--The European Community lowered the export subsidy for table grapes from 10.50 to 4.84 ECU per 100 kg. (\$0.02 per lb.) effective June 1, 1986. The Community also established an export subsidy for fresh peaches of 5.00 ECU per 100 kg. (\$0.02 per lb.) for shipments to all destinations except Switzerland and Austria.

## UPDATE

--The European Community has announced reference prices for fresh apples and pears imported into the EC during the 1986/87 marketing year beginning July 1, 1986. The monthly average of the apple reference prices, which act as minimum import prices and apply year around, is 48.42 ECU per 100 kg., or \$9.22 per 42-lb. carton. Reference prices for fresh pears, effective from July through April, average 46.06 ECU per 100 kg. or \$9.40 per 45 carton. The U.S. exports of apples to the EC in 1985/86 totalled 632,253 cartons (12,045 metric tons). The average unit value was \$10.94 per carton.

### Dried Fruit and Nuts

--Turkey has announced 1986/87 support prices for seedless raisins (sultanas) and dried figs which in lira are 38 and 39 percent higher than last year's levels in only 18 percent higher in dollars at the current exchange rate of 676.7 lira per U.S. dollar.

#### TURKEY: Raisin and Fig Support Prices

Month	Standard No. 9	Standard 6A
	Raisins (Turkish lira per kg.)	Figs
1985/86		
Sep.	290	180
Oct.	300	185
Nov.	310	190
Dec.	320	
1986/87		
Sep.	400	250
Oct.	415	260
Nov.	430	---
Dec.	445	---

Premium rates for cleanliness and quality will be determined later by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. TARIS, the Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, will make purchases at these levels to support prices. Growers were generally satisfied with the support price levels announced.

--Japan permits only a limited number of food additives on dried fruit. U.S. exporters should be aware of the tolerances for the permitted additives before shipping to Japan. On all dried fruit except raisins, the following additives are allowed, up to a maximum residue level of 2,000 parts per million (ppm) (as residual SO<sub>2</sub>): sulfur dioxide, potassium metabisulfite, sodium bisulfite, sodium bisulfite solution, sodium hyposulfite, sodium sulfite (crystal) and sodium sulfite (anhydrous). In addition, for dried prunes, there is a maximum residue level of 500 ppm (as sorbic acid) for potassium sorbate and sorbic acid. No other additives are permitted for use on any kind of dried fruit.



--U.S. shelled walnuts have been placed at a disadvantage in the Taiwan market by a recent change in the Duty Paying Value System (DPV). Effective July 1, 1986, non-European and non-U.S. shelled walnuts have been included in the DPV list and assessed a value of 68 New Taiwan (NT) dollars (\$ 1.78) per kg., to which the 25-percent import duty is applied. For U.S. walnuts, however, the 25-percent import duty is applied to the invoice value, currently estimated at NT 132 (\$3.46) per kg. The United States exported 284 tons of shelled walnuts to Taiwan, valued at \$977,000, during August 1985-through May 1986. The major competitor in this market is Sri Lanka with approximately 20 percent of the market versus the U.S. 75 percent market share.

#### Other Processed Fruit

--West Germany ceased issuing import licenses on July 17 for frozen and other processed cherry products citing competition from imports, particularly those originating in Eastern Europe. The EC Commission, however, nullified this action, forcing Germany to resume licenses on July 21. In 1985, the United States exported about \$400,000 worth of canned and frozen cherries to the EC, most destined for the United Kingdom.

--On July 18, 1986, the Philippine Central Bank liberalized imports of canned fruit. These products may now be imported into the Philippines without the prior approval of the Central Bank. This action appears to open up new marketing opportunities for U.S. products, especially canned peaches and fruit cocktail. In 1985, U.S. exports of canned fruit to the Philippines totaled only 201 metric tons valued at \$206,000. Almost 90 percent of these exports consisted of peaches and fruit cocktail.

#### Vegetables

--The Iraqi Government is requesting samples of American seed potatoes through the State Organization for Machinery and Agricultural Supplies for field testing. The Government plans on importing large quantities of American seed potatoes according to domestic demand for varieties whose field tests are successful. The seed potato varieties requested include White Rose, Russet Burbank, Kennebec, and Norgold Russet. If interested in sending samples of these or other varieties to Iraq please contact:

State Organization For Machinery and Agricultural Supplies  
P.O. Box 36028 Waziriyah  
Palestine Street, Near Poultry Cold Stores  
Baghdad, Iraq  
Tel: 422-3974, or 425-0230/1  
Tlx: 212680 TRACOM IK, or 212178 TRACOM IK  
Contact: Acting Deputy President, Mr. Mohamed K. Mohamed

--The Peruvian Government purchased 3,000 tons of potatoes from France at \$242 per ton c&f. Peru purchased 4,000 tons of French potatoes earlier of this year. (Horticultural Products Circular, Feb 1986, page 5).

--On July 23, the Government of Brazil authorized imports of potatoes for consumption. According to press reports, the total shortage is estimated at 120,000 tons, while the government is expecting to import around 80,000 tons. The private trade will be responsible for importing the potatoes and will be exempt from import tax, tax on financial operations (IOF), and the compulsory deposit at the Central Bank.



Wine, Beer, and Hops

--The EC Commission has established reference prices for wine imported into EC countries in the 1986/87 marketing year beginning Sept. 1, 1986. For red wine, the reference price is 4.48 ECU per percent volume of actual alcoholic strength per hectoliter. The reference juice for white wine other than Riesling or Sylvaner is 4.23 ECU per percent volume of alcoholic strength. Riesling and Sylvaner wines have a price of 89.63 ECU per hectoliter. Reference prices act as minimum import prices to protect EC wine producers. One ECU currently is equivalent in value to one U.S. dollar.

--The Canadian Government's Consumer and Corporate Affairs agency has proposed new regulations requiring a more accurate description of the country of origin on wine labels. Canada's current Food and Drug regulations state that "a clear indication of the country of origin shall be shown on the principal display panel of a wine." The proposed regulations provide that labels or advertisements shall not indicate or imply a place of origin unless the wine is made entirely from grapes grown, and the juice of these grapes is fermented, in the place of origin so named or implied. The origin would be shown on the principal display panel as "Product of (country name) or (name of country) wine." When the grapes or grape juice used to make a wine or, in the case of blended wine when the wines originate from more than one country, the label would show the origin of the grapes, grape juice or wines, and for grapes and juice the country in which fermentation occurred. When origin is unknown, the word "imported" could be used.

The proposed changes are intended to apply to all wines bottled on or after Jan. 1, 1989, and to wines marketed for the first time in Canada after Dec. 31, 1987. Comments on the proposals should be received no later than Sept. 15, 1986, and should be addressed to: Mr. C. G. Sheppard, Chief, Manufacture Food Division, Consumer Products Branch, Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Place du Portage, Phase 1, 16th Floor, Zone 2, 50 Victoria St., Hull, Quebec, KIA 0C9 Canada.

--The Government of Mexico has announced changes in the tariff rates for wine and other alcoholic beverages. The tariff rate for champagne, wine, vermouth, and other wines and fermented beverages has been reduced from 50 to 30 percent. The Government only recently resumed issuing permits for these alcoholic beverages. (Horticultural Products Circular, July 1986, page 6).

--The French Government has released a preliminary estimate of wine production for 1986, placing output at 69.78 million hectoliters (mhl), about unchanged from a year earlier. Of this amount, ordinary table wines will account for 41.71 mhl, quality wines 19.56 mhl, and 8.51 mhl will be designated for cognac production.



U.S TREENUT EXPORTS EXPAND

U.S. exports of treenuts showed remarkable growth in 1985 and the trend continues into 1986. Exports in 1985 were valued at \$513.7 million. During the first six months of 1986, exports of \$219 million represent an 8-percent increase from a similar period in 1985. Factors contributing to continued growth in U.S. treenut exports include the weakened dollar, ample U.S. supplies, competitive prices, and aggressive promotion and market development programs by exporters.

Almonds

Due to large U.S. supplies and competitive prices, exports of shelled almonds soared during the 1985/86 season (July-June). Shelled exports of increased 27 percent from 1984/85 to 136,312 tons, nearly double the 1983/84 season level. The value of shelled almond exports during 1985/86 season was \$315.8 million, up 8 percent from a year earlier. The quantity of shelled exports to the European Community and the Soviet Union jumped 50 and 24 percent, respectively. Almond exports to these regions may benefit from being substituted for filberts, which are expensive in Europe this season. Prepared and preserved almond exports rose 57 percent to 33,223 tons. The strong performance of almond exports is not expected to continue into the 1986/87 season due to a substantial crop shortfall in California.

Filberts

U.S. shelled filbert exports were boosted by short Turkish supplies and high European prices. A sixteenfold increase in quantities exported to the EC, a tripling to Pacific Rim countries, and shipments to new markets in the Middle East pushed the value of shelled filbert exports to \$5.2 million during Aug.1985-June 1986. Exports during the comparable period in 1984/85 were valued at \$1.4 million. The value of both shelled and inshell filbert exports for this period totaled \$8.6 million, a nearly threefold increase over the previous year.

Walnuts

The performance of U.S. walnut exports so far this season is mixed. In the July-June 1985/86 season, exports of shelled walnuts, destined mainly for use in the bakery and confectionery sectors were up 40 percent over the previous year. Total inshell walnut exports to destinations excluding Mexico were down 7 percent. Shipments to Mexico in this category increased substantially, however, the supplies are destined for shelling in U.S. plants operating in Mexico.

Substantial increases in inshell walnut exports to Brazil, Venezuela, Egypt and Japan were not enough to offset a 9 percent drop in exports to the EC. In late 1985, the EC, the United States' largest walnut export market, raised its import duty on inshell walnuts from 8 to 30 percent as part of a package of counter-retaliatory trade measures related to the U.S.-EC citrus and pasta dispute.

Pistachios

U.S. pistachio supplies for the 1985/86 crop year were low due to an off year in the crop bearing cycle. Despite reduced domestic supplies, U.S. pistachio exports in the current season are similar to last season's. Principal markets include Singapore, Mexico, and Canada.

THE MARKET FOR DECIDUOUS FRUITS IN MALAYSIA AND SINGAPORE:  
A PERIOD OF GROWING PAINS

Singapore and Malaysia are among the top export markets for U.S. apples and table grapes. Exports of apples and table grapes, valued at \$19.7 million, represented 12 percent of the value of all U.S. apple and grape exports in 1985. The market has expanded steadily in recent years and there is more long-term growth potential as the economies of these countries expand. Both countries are relatively wealthy by Asian standards and have a combined population of about 18 million. Competition among the chief foreign suppliers of fresh fruit is heightened as each tries to capture a bigger share of the expanding market.

MALAYSIA'S IMPORTS OF APPLES & TABLE GRAPES  
(metric tons)

ORIGIN	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
APPLES							
UNITED STATES	2,308	3,495	6,211	7,200	6,833	11,177	13,460
OTHERS:	7,903	14,048	16,482	15,758	13,301	14,434	11,080
Australia	2,510	6,195	6,825	7,713	6,298	8,937	5,131
Canada	169	493	177	118	113	588	97
China (PRC)	3,958	5,473	7,259	6,680	4,501	2,634	1,004
France	0	687	265	103	1,087	1,057	1,764
New Zealand	962	1,036	1,481	919	975	821	1,860
Other	304	164	475	225	327	397	1,224
TOTAL	10,211	17,543	22,693	22,958	20,134	25,611	24,540
U.S. SHARE	23%	20%	27%	31%	34%	44%	55%
TABLE GRAPES							
UNITED STATES	577	992	1,380	1,201	1,715	1,513	4,266
OTHERS:	276	448	451	368	1,101	1,030	813
Australia	181	198	246	125	335	567	445
Chile	37	70	35	25	66	27	129
Thailand	30	138	73	194	639	284	98
Other	28	42	97	24	61	152	141
TOTAL	853	1,440	1,831	1,569	2,816	2,543	5,079
U.S. SHARE	68%	69%	75%	77%	61%	59%	84%

SOURCE: United Nations Trade Data

1/ Official U.S. Trade Data show 1984 U.S. Table Grape Exports to Malaysia as 1,500 metric tons, probably an error.



MALAYSIA

Peninsular Malaysia is separated from East Malaysia by the South China Sea. Eighty-one percent of the country's 15 million people live on the Peninsula. Despite a gloomy short-term outlook for the economy, the long-term outlook for Malaysia continues to be bright. Per capita income of approximately \$2,200 is expected to grow 5 to 6 percent per year, compared to an average 6.5 percent for the decade preceding 1984. Agriculture plays a major role in the economy as do minerals, textiles, and electronic components. Malaysia is the world's leading exporter of a number of items such as palm oil, tin, and rubber. Agriculture accounted for 20 percent of Gross Domestic Product in 1985 and for the first time was surpassed by the manufacturing sector which accounted for 21 percent.

Malaysians consume large quantities of fruit, particularly bananas, pineapples, and seasonal fare such as durians, rambutans, and mangosteens. Improvements in the standard of living of Malaysians has spurred increased consumption of imported temperate climate fruits. Malaysia imports about \$41 million of fresh fruit annually. The most popular imports are oranges, apples, and grapes; followed by pears, plums, peaches, and melons. The principal sources are the United States, Australia, China, Taiwan, Thailand, Portugal, New Zealand, France, and more recently Chile. Peak fresh fruit consumption in Malaysia occurs during Chinese holidays such as the New Year and Autumn Festival.

Malaysia's imports of apples grew steadily from 7,526 metric tons in 1976 to 24,540 tons in 1984. The U.S. share of the apple import market grew more rapidly than its chief competitors and the United States now supplies over 50 percent of Malaysia's apple imports.

Table grape consumption and imports have grown more rapidly than apples. Total table grape imports jumped from 518 tons in 1977 to 5,079 tons in 1984. The United States has long dominated this market and captured an 84-percent share in 1984. Australia, the nearest competitor, managed a 9-percent share. U.S. inroads into this market are attributed to an aggressive market development program conducted by the U.S. apple and table grape trade.

Malaysia is among the top 10 apple and table grape export markets for the United States. During the 1985/86 season, apple exports directly to Malaysia were valued \$4.5 million. Exports of table grapes during 1985 were valued at \$1.9 million. Since 1985, the quantity of apple and table grape exports to Malaysia plummeted due to short U.S. supplies, high import prices and reduced buying power in Malaysia. Apple export volume dropped 29 percent in quantity. Although the quantity of grape exports was up 27 percent in 1985, exports during the first six months of 1986 are down 25 percent.

Fruit trading companies include those which import only, those which engage in both importing and wholesaling, and retailers. There are about 25 fresh fruit importers in Peninsular Malaysia, located mainly in the capital, Kuala Lumpur; the northwestern region of Penang; and Johre Baru, at the southernmost tip of the Malay Peninsula. In recent years, most fruits have been imported direct to Malaysian ports, bypassing Singapore, because importers get a 10-percent rebate off the import duty. The import duty on fruits is about \$273.30 plus 5 percent surtax per ton. Importers sell fruit to wholesalers who in turn supply retailers. Wholesalers operate from a wholesale market at

Selayang, on the outskirts of Kuala Lumpur. The market recently moved from the inner city and the current site is considered temporary. A large modern facility is planned near the temporary site. In the meantime, traders must contend with inconveniences such as cramped stalls, the lack of loading bays for trucks, and the lack of adequate refrigeration facilities close to the market.

It is estimated that 80 percent of fresh fruits are sold by street peddlers (hawkers) who purchase the fruit from wholesalers. Fruit retailed in this manner often remains unrefrigerated once it leaves the wholesaler therefore importers insist on firm, high-quality fruit with good outward appearance to ensure long shelf life.

Fresh fruits also are retailed at supermarkets which in recent years have captured a larger share of the fresh fruit market. Some members of the trade consider supplying the supermarket sector too risky because importers' terms are cash and the supermarkets most frequently are on a credit basis. Apparently supplying the supermarket sector recently grew more uncertain due to an alarming failure rate. The contention is that there are too many new supermarkets opening during a period of stagnant or decreased buying power.

Only one member of the Malaysian fresh fruit trade is engaged in all levels of distribution. This importer/wholesaler opened three modern fresh fruit retail outlets in Kuala Lumpur and plans to open three more during 1986. Two are located in busy downtown shopping areas and one in a middle to high-income suburb. The stores stock high-quality imported fruit such as apples, oriental pears, honeydew melons, grapes, and plums. Fruit is sold by the piece, by weight, and in ready-made or made-to-order gift baskets.

Although the market is presently stagnant, the trade in Malaysia is optimistic about the long-term prospects for increased consumption and imports, thanks to a generally improving standard of living and a young population, 60 percent of which is under age 30.

#### THE COMPETITION

Australia is the single largest supplier of apples and grapes to Malaysia after the United States. Between February and June, Australia exports apples which compete with U.S. controlled-atmosphere (CA) stored apples. Australia accounted for 20 percent of Malaysia's apple imports and 9 percent of its grape imports in 1984. The Malaysian market is an important one for Australia, accounting for 28 and 11 percent, respectively of their total apple and grape exports in 1984. Australia's apple exports consist mainly of Granny Smiths and to a lesser extent Red and Starking Delicious. Apparently, Australian red varieties, particularly those from Tasmania, are similar in quality, shape, and coloring to U.S. apples. The strongest appeal of Australian apples seems to be low price and freshness. The major drawback is the lack of reliable and regularly scheduled shipping service.

Australian grapes are considered to be of poor quality and short shelf life. However, they are cheap, and during seasons of poor U.S. grape crops, (last season's Calmerias and Ribiers were considered poor) importers say they count on Australian grapes. Moreover, Australia's proximity and inexpensive air freight charges permit importers to make quick orders and receive rapid delivery. Most grapes imported from Australia arrive by air.



Australia's promotional activities in Malaysia are extensive and include the distribution of shopping bags, T-shirts, posters, and other point of sale materials. Other activities include an annual meeting of produce importers in Kuala Lumpur and visits to Australia. Air transportation to Kuala Lumpur is provided for importers from Penang for the annual meeting. The program at these meetings includes slide presentations showing the progress of the current crop, new developments in harvesting, packing, and handling and discussions of new promotional activities. Most importers in Kuala Lumpur and Penang have visited Australian orchards and packing houses as guests of a regional Apple and Pear Board. Reportedly, 70 percent of the costs are paid by the Australian government and the rest by the regional fruit boards.

No other countries pose serious challenges to the U.S. share of the apple and table grape market. In 1980 China accounted for the largest share of Malaysia's imports of apples (32 percent) but only 4 percent in 1984. China seems to have dropped out of the Malaysian market because of the poor quality of its apples, unsophisticated packing technique, the need for importers to charter vessels to bring in the fruit, and increasing demand in the Chinese domestic market. Trade with China is conducted through PERNAS, a Malaysian quasi-Government agency, and requires an approved permit from the Ministry of Trade and Industry. PERNAS levies a 5-percent charge on the cost of merchandise. Importers find the system cumbersome and not worth the trouble for apples.

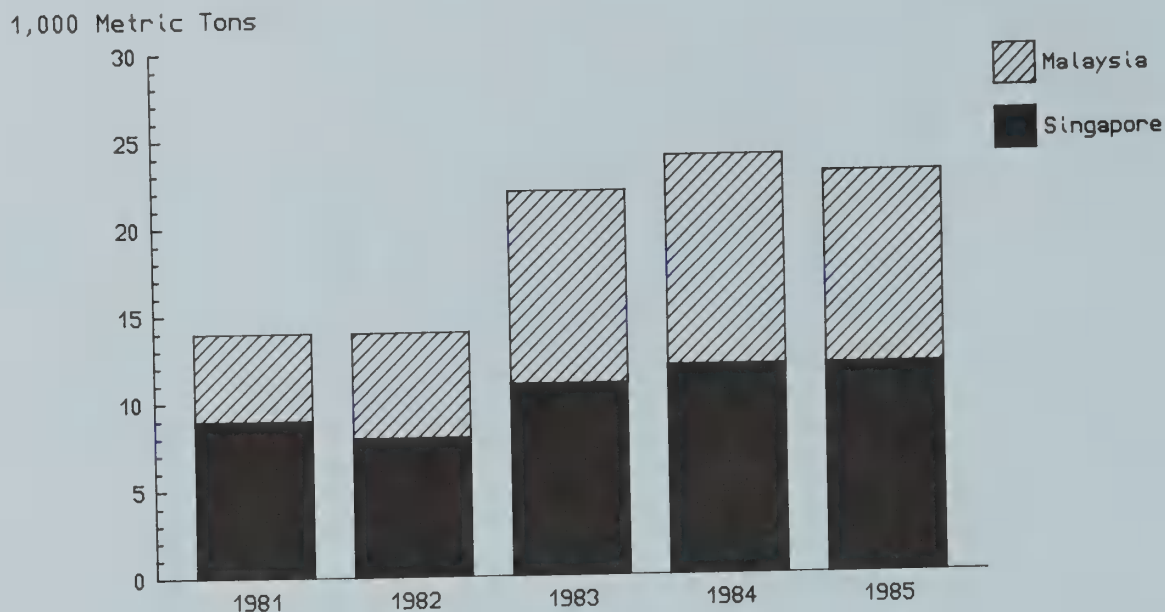
As long as quality consciousness continues to increase among Malaysian consumers and good quality apples are available from other sources at reasonable prices, China's slide in the Malaysian market may be permanent.

AUSTRALIA: EXPORTS OF APPLES AND TABLE GRAPES  
(metric tons)

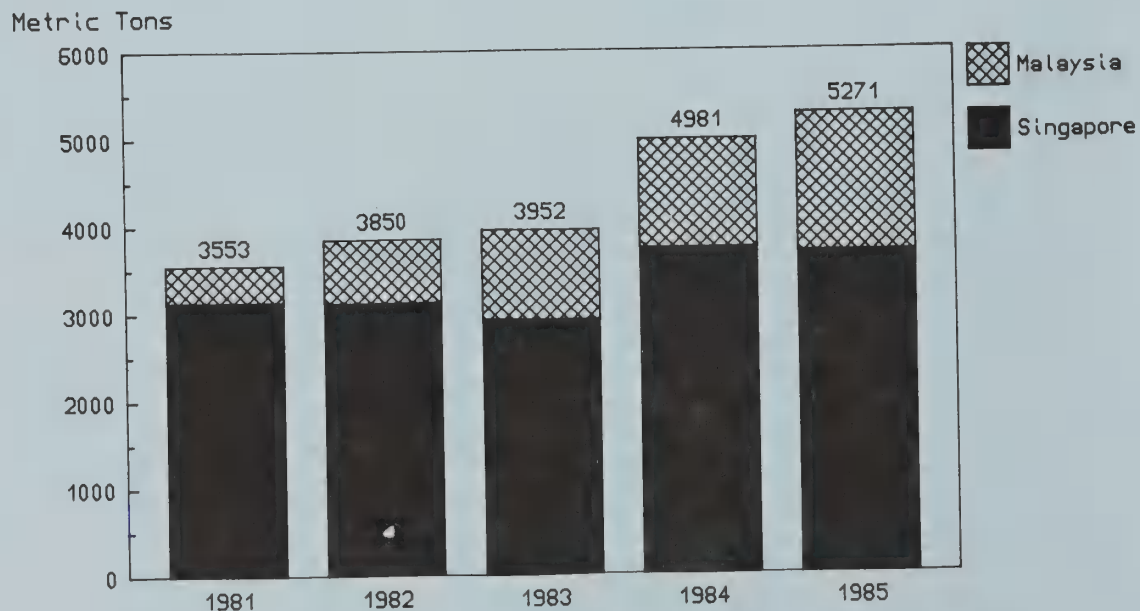
DESTINATION	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
APPLES: TOTAL	37,054	63,050	42,534	53,627	34,555	35,629	15,709
Malaysia & Singapore	7,023	12,647	11,959	12,624	12,218	15,921	7,995
Export Share	19%	20%	28%	24%	35%	45%	51%
Hong Kong	1,051	3,418	1,439	813	1,239	1,748	322
United Kingdom	8,255	14,164	9,421	15,768	7,631	2,059	360
West Germany	6,290	9,102	5,250	5,906	3,180	2,702	2,020
Others	14,435	23,719	14,465	18,516	10,287	13,199	5,011
TABLE GRAPES: TOTAL	970	1,174	1,593	1,677	3,390	3,692	4,083
Malaysia & Singapore	555	728	844	974	1,608	2,444	2,467
Export Share	57%	62%	53%	58%	47%	66%	60%
Hong Kong	32	30	30	65	747	533	552
Others	383	416	719	638	1,035	715	1,064

SOURCE: United Nations Trade Data

## U.S. Exports of Apples To Malaysia & Singapore



## U.S. Exports of Grapes To Malaysia & Singapore





New Zealand ships apples from April to June and accounted for 8 percent of total apple imports in 1984. To importers, the appeal of New Zealand apples is that they are even cheaper than Australia's and New Zealand is considered a reliable supplier.

New Zealand's strength in the Malaysian fresh fruit market lies in its ability to supply stone fruit and melons. New Zealand's promotional activities at the wholesale and retail levels seem out of proportion to its modest position in the market. Point of sale displays on behalf of New Zealand fruit are the most frequently observed in Kuala Lumpur and Penang.

France's apple supplies to Malaysia jumped to 1,087 metric tons in 1982 and has exceeded 1,000 metric tons each year since. Although France accounted for 7 percent of total supplies in 1984, it is not considered a steady source and no Malaysian importers have established any lasting relations with French suppliers. Malaysian importers place orders through a company in Singapore which now acts as agent for French exporters. Apparently France focuses on this market only when experiencing oversupply conditions.

France's apple supplies to this market consist mainly of 190-225 sized Granny Smiths and a lesser quantity of similarly sized red varieties. Apparently, France's gains in market share since 1982 derive from its ability to supply ample quantities of small-sized fruit. The Malaysian market requires medium-and small-sized fruit. Small sizes from the United States are said to be often inadequate and high priced. France may have opportunities for increasing its share of this market provided it has the supplies. In addition, France's apple exports to Malaysia benefit from an EC subsidy of 12.0 ECU per 100kg (about \$2.19 per 42-pound carton).

Another competitor which could benefit from its ability to supply small-sized apples at low prices is Canada. At least four importers resumed imports this season after a lapse of several years. In the past, Canadian apples were plagued by quality problems, but recent crops have been excellent and importers now view Canada as a ready source of small-sized red varieties.

Chilean grapes reach Malaysia via Singapore. The Chilean deal is not sufficiently large for Malaysian importers to bring in their own charters, therefore Chilean grapes are obtained by pooling orders with companies in Singapore.

Official statistics show wide fluctuations in Malaysia's grape imports from Thailand. If grapes arriving through unofficial channels were taken into account, Thailand's share of imports would be substantially larger as they are harvested three to four times per year. Thai grapes have little flesh, are not flavorful, and are considered of low quality. However, they are very cheap and serve the low-income end of the market.

The verdict on U.S. grapes seems to be that high prices must be accompanied by high-quality improvements if Malaysian imports of U.S. grapes are to increase. This factor and the availability of cheap Thai grapes are significant constraints to increased U.S. grape trade with Malaysia.

SINGAPORE

Singapore is an island city state with an area of 616.3 square kilometers. It is one of the world's largest ports and a production and distribution base for many international corporations. In 1985, Singapore's economy experienced a slowdown similar to neighboring Malaysia's. After years of fast paced growth, GDP rates crashed from over 8 percent in 1984 to -2 percent in 1985. Key economic sectors such as oil drilling, oil refining, ship repair, and shipbuilding experienced drastic declines. The export-led economy was further slowed by reduced demand in the United States for some of Singapore's key exports in the electronics and communications industries. These shocks reverberated throughout the economy and resulted in manpower cutbacks in other sectors such as banking. In addition, Singapore's role in the region as a transshipment center was eroded by 'buy direct' policies adopted in neighboring countries.

Singaporeans enjoyed an average per capita GNP in 1984 of more than \$6,800, third in east Asia behind Japan and Brunei. Agriculture has a position of minor importance in the economy and virtually all fruits and vegetables are imported. Singaporeans are very cosmopolitan. Fresh and processed foods from around the world are available and consumed year-round.

SINGAPORE: IMPORTS OF APPLES AND TABLE GRAPES  
(metric tons)

ORIGIN	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
APPLES							
UNITED STATES	5,206	5,515	7,329	9,587	8,853	10,542	12,128
OTHERS:	25,551	30,432	25,325	26,597	31,366	22,504	21,064
Australia	5,154	9,590	7,997	9,533	13,309	8,992	3,615
China (PRC)	13,435	13,138	9,505	3	61	169	1,004
France	1,168	1,841	980	9,192	7,638	3,783	2,219
New Zealand	4,932	4,778	5,595	5,095	5,259	5,594	6,320
Other	862	1,085	1,248	2,774	5,099	3,966	7,906
TOTAL	30,757	35,947	32,654	36,184	40,219	33,046	33,192
U.S. SHARE	17%	15%	22%	26%	22%	35%	37%
TABLE GRAPES							
UNITED STATES	2,406	3,333	3,632	3,530	3,265	3,112	3,939
OTHERS:	1,510	1,356	1,352	1,595	2,151	2,665	2,993
Australia	837	799	1,072	1,030	1,502	2,080	1,935
Chile	297	305	182	69	150	99	409
Thailand	259	216	96	157	131	75	9
Other	1,229	1,078	558	791	930	759	1,476
TOTAL	3,916	4,689	4,984	5,125	5,416	5,777	6,932
U.S. SHARE	67%	71%	73%	69%	60%	54%	57%

SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS TRADE DATA



Improvements in the standard of living of Singaporeans has meant a demand for amenities that complement increasingly affluent lifestyles. Increased consumption of imported food items is accompanied by changing marketing channels. The government has begun phasing out open markets ("wet markets") where fresh meat and produce are sold by hawkers or in stalls. Public housing complexes and new towns are now serviced by enclosed, air conditioned, self-serve "dry markets."

The produce wholesale market has not escaped the trend toward updated facilities. Singapore's produce wholesalers now operate from a newly constructed market at Pasir Panjang in the western part of the island. In addition to a vegetable and dry goods center, the 14-hectare complex boasts a fruit center made up of nine units comprising 72 shops and 22 stalls. Loading bays can accommodate 100 trucks simultaneously. The cold storage facility consists of two blocks of 40 cold storage chambers each with a capacity of 742 to 1,022 cubic meters and two blocks housing 436 smaller chambers of 36 to 180 cubic meter capacity (1 cubic meter = 35.2 cubic feet). Ninety percent of Singapore's fruit importers belong to the Singapore Fruit Importers and Exporters Exchange located at the Pasir Pajang market. Members are enthusiastic about the interest fruit exporting countries take in their market. They feel that the heightened competition will ensure availability of the highest quality fruit at favorable prices for Singapore's consumers.

After oranges, apples, and table grapes are the imported fruits most consumed in Singapore. The major apple and grape suppliers in 1984, and their market shares, are the United States (43 percent), New Zealand (23 percent), Australia (11 percent), France (7 percent), Taiwan (6 percent) and Chile (3 percent). The United States has remained the dominant grape supplier to Singapore for the past decade but its share of the market has been on the decline. Imports from other sources, particularly Australia, have captured an increasing share of the growing market.

Unlike Malaysia, Singapore's demand for apples and grapes is not tied to Chinese holidays. Singapore's consumers long have been accustomed to year-round availability of temperate climate fruits. They are willing to pay premium prices for good quality fruit. One supermarket with a large fresh produce section sees demand for large-sized apples of premium quality and anticipates rapid sales despite a high price tag. This market stocks red and green varieties of all sizes year round. Red Delicious apples from the United States comprise the bulk of its apple sales, but smaller sized red and green varieties from Australia and France are important lines. Optimism about growth in consumption of fresh fruit, particularly apples, underlies plans to display bulk stacked red, yellow and green varieties alongside bottled apple juice and fruit baskets for gifts.

Recently the Singapore government conducted a campaign to promote healthier eating habits. A daily newspaper carried articles on nutrition and fitness designed to encourage healthier diets and lifestyles. Promotion of fresh fruit in this context could be to the United States' advantage. USDA recently announced a \$350,000 Targeted Export Assistance Program for California table grapes. The funds are to be used for promotional activities to expand U.S. grape exports to Pacific Rim countries, including Singapore.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY SUBSIDY SCHEMES  
FOR PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The European Community (EC) continues its programs to subsidize canned peaches, pears and cherries in syrup, canned tomato products, raisins, and prunes. In general, these schemes have encouraged increased production, and the EC has moved from being a net importer to a net exporter of some of these commodities.

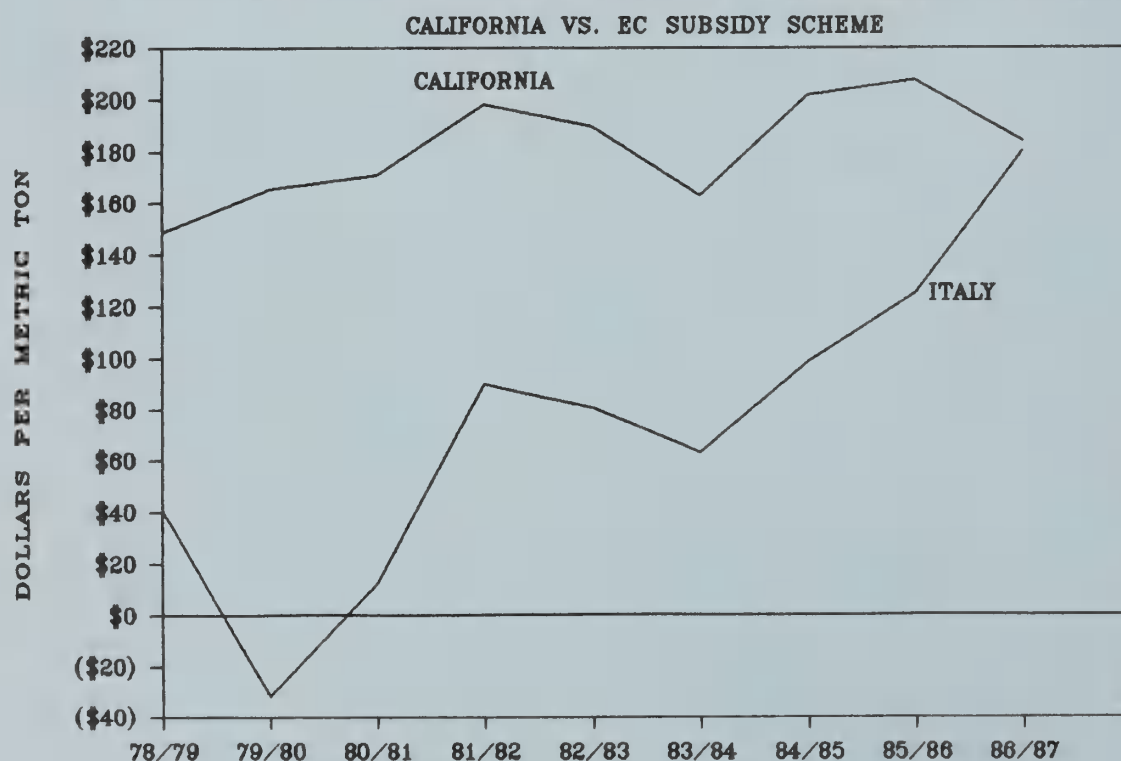
The schemes for canned fruits, tomatoes, and dried fruits work in a similar fashion. The EC Commission sets a "Minimum Grower Prices" (MGP), which usually is much higher than a market rate, and a "Production Aid." In theory, processors receive the aid in compensation for paying the high MGP. In practice, the aid often is set at such a level that the processors' net cost of raw material winds up so low that other countries cannot compete.

The accompanying tables delineate the schemes for several products, converting the processors' net cost first into local currency and then into dollars.

Canned Fruit

A panel established by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) agreed with U.S. producers' claims that the EC scheme for canned peaches and pears in fact served to impair trade concessions bound to the United States. In December 1985, the dispute was resolved with an EC promise to cut the 1986/87 aid payment on canned peaches in syrup by 25 percent, and in 1987/88 to set the aid at a level which would not subsidize processing--in other words, only enough to compensate the canner for paying the high MGP.

## PEACHES FOR CANNING: PROCESSOR COST





# EC SUBSIDIES

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: MINIMUM GROWER PRICES AND PROCESSOR SUBSIDIES FOR CANNED AND DRIED FRUIT  
(STATED CURRENCY UNIT PER METRIC TON)

COMMODITY/ COUNTRY CROP YEAR	MINIMUM GROWER PRICE 1/	PROCESSING SUBSIDY NET	PROCESSORS' NET COST OF FRUIT	"GREEN" ECU EXCHANGE RATE	COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY	DOLLAR PROCESSORS' EXCHANGE RATE	NET COST OF FRUIT
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## CANNED PEACHES IN SYRUP

ITALY	ECU	ECU	ECU	LIRE/ECU	LIRE	LIRE/\$	DOLLARS
84/85	352.90	222.30	130.60	1,421	185,583	1,883	98.56
85/86	347.60	195.00	152.60	1,482	226,153	1,805	125.32
86/87	312.84	146.25	166.59	1,554	258,881	1,436	180.28
GREECE	ECU	ECU	ECU	DRACH/ECU	DRACHMA	DRACHMA/\$	DOLLARS
84/85	299.80	131.80	168.00	91	15,209	125	121.96
85/86	312.70	124.60	188.10	102	19,251	128	149.84
86/87	297.14	94.82	202.32	117	23,605	135	174.60
SPAIN 2/	ECU	ECU	ECU	PTA/ECU	PESETA	PESETA/\$	DOLLARS
86/87	267.25	105.50	161.75	146	23,583	136	173.78

## CANNED PEARS IN SYRUP

ITALY	ECU	ECU	ECU	LIRE/ECU	LIRE	LIRE/\$	DOLLARS
84/85	338.45	185.10	138.54	1,421	196,872	1,883	104.55
85/86	333.40	171.40	148.29	1,482	219,763	1,805	121.78
86/87	316.73	185.20	116.71	1,554	181,374	1,436	126.30
SPAIN 2/	ECU	ECU	ECU	PTA/ECU	PESETA	PESETA/\$	DOLLARS
86/87	170.97	35.49	132.64	146	19,338	136	142.51

## RAISINS (SULTANAS)

GREECE	ECU	ECU	ECU	DRACH/ECU	DRACHMA	DRACHMA/\$	DOLLARS
84/85	1,332	756	576	90.53	52,162	128	406
85/86	1,332	660	671	102.35	68,714	148	465
86/87	1,332	520	812	116.67	94,738	135	701

## DRIED PRUNES

FRANCE	ECU	ECU	ECU	FRANC/ECU	FRANC	FRANC/\$	DOLLARS
84/85	1,722	594	1,128	6.87	7,750	9.28	835
85/86	1,722	521	1,201	7.00	8,407	9.59	876
86/87	1,670	519	1,151	7.10	8,171	6.79	1,203

NOTE: Processed to raw fruit conversion factor = 1:1 for peaches, 1:1.08 for pears.  
Conversion for processing not included for raisins and prunes. Dollar exchange rate for  
canned fruits as of September 30 and exchange rate for dried fruits as of December 31, except  
1986/87 as of July 31.

1/ According to trade sources, some growers receive a quality premium.

2/ Spain was not a member of the European Community in 1985.

August 1986

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

EC SUBSIDIES EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: MINIMUM GROWER PRICES AND PROCESSOR SUBSIDIES FOR CANNED TOMATO PRODUCTS  
(STATED CURRENCY UNIT PER METRIC TON)

COMMODITY/ COUNTRY		MINIMUM GROWER PRICE 1/	PROCESSING SUBSIDY		PROCESSORS' NET COST OF FRUIT	"GREEN" ECU EXCHANGE RATE	LOCAL CURRENCY COST	DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATE	PROCESSORS' NET COST OF FRUIT
	CROP YEAR		NET	RAW WT EQV					
TOMATO PASTE									
	ITALY	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	LIRE/ECU	LIRE	LIRE/\$	DOLLARS
	84/85	100.24	389.80	62.37	37.87	1,432	54,230	1,883	28.80
Official 3/	85/86	97.20	270.00	43.20	54.00	1,482	80,028	1,805	44.35
Effective 3/	85/86	97.20	234.00	37.44	59.76	1,482	88,564	1,805	49.08
	86/87	92.34	282.58	45.21	47.13	1,554	73,236	1,436	51.00
	GREECE	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	DRACH/ECU	DRACHMA	DRACHMA/\$	DOLLARS
	84/85	83.05	308.70	49.39	33.66	91	3,047	125	24.44
Official 3/	85/86	86.10	238.80	38.21	47.89	102	4,902	128	38.15
Effective 3/	85/86	86.10	170.57	27.29	58.81	102	6,019	128	46.85
	86/87	87.07	259.81	41.57	45.50	117	5,309	135	39.27
	SPAIN /2	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	PTA/ECU	PTA	PTA/\$	DOLLARS
	86/87	53.58	157.31	25.17	28.41	145.77	4,141	136	30.52
	PORTUGAL /2	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	ESC/ECU	ESCUDO	ESC/\$	DOLLARS
	86/87	58.14	184.28	29.48	28.66	151.81	4,350	148	29.37
WHOLE PEELED SAN MARZANO									
	ITALY	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	LIRE/ECU	LIRE	LIRE/\$	DOLLARS
	84/85	167.60	152.10	114.08	53.52	1,432	76,644	1,883	40.70
Official 3/	85/86	162.60	124.10	93.08	69.53	1,482	103,036	1,805	57.10
Effective 3/	85/86	162.60	103.60	77.70	84.90	1,482	125,818	1,805	69.72
	86/87	154.47	103.60	117.46	37.01	1,554	57,514	1,436	40.05
WHOLE PEELED ROMA & SIMILAR									
	ITALY	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	LIRE/ECU	LIRE	LIRE/\$	DOLLARS
	84/85	127.63	112.10	84.08	43.56	1,432	62,371	1,883	33.12
Official 3/	85/86	123.80	90.80	68.10	55.70	1,482	82,547	1,805	45.74
Effective 3/	85/86	123.80	76.06	57.05	66.76	1,482	98,931	1,805	54.82
	86/87	117.61	64.87	48.65	68.96	1,554	107,160	1,436	74.62
	SPAIN /2	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	PTA/ECU	PTA	PTA/\$	DOLLARS
	86/87	74.13	41.19	30.89	43.24	145.77	6,303	136	46.45
NON-WHOLE PEELED									
	ITALY	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	LIRE/ECU	LIRE	LIRE/\$	DOLLARS
	84/85	105.52	70.60	52.95	52.57	1,432	75,280	1,883	39.98
Official 3/	85/86	102.40	47.90	35.93	66.48	1,482	98,516	1,805	54.59
Effective 3/	85/86	102.40	40.03	30.02	72.38	1,482	107,263	1,805	59.44
	86/87	94.72	38.92	29.19	65.53	1,554	101,834	1,436	70.91
	SPAIN /2	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	PTA/ECU	PTA	PTA/\$	DOLLARS
	86/87	69.35	24.71	18.53	50.82	145.77	7,408	136	54.59

NOTES: Net to raw weight equivalent: paste 0.16, peeled 0.75. Dollar exchange rates as of September 30, except 1986/87 as of July 31.

1/ According to trade sources, some growers receive a quality premium.

2/ Spain and Portugal were not members of the European Community in 1985.

3/ In 1985/86, Greece and Italy agreed to a reduction in their rates of subsidy in exchange for an increase in their thresholds. The effective rate is calculated as the official rate times the quotient of the official and actual thresholds.



For the 1986/87 season, the EC has abided by the agreement, cutting aid levels for EC-9 peach processors by 25 percent. Aid to Greek processors, who still are being tapered into the EC, was cut 24 percent. At the same time, Spain will participate in the scheme for the first time. The MGP's for peaches also were cut, so that the overall effect of the scheme is an 8- to 9-percent increase in canners' net cost of peaches, when measured in European Currency Units (ECU). When measured in dollars the increase in net cost is much larger, especially for Italian peaches. Recent reports say that Spanish processors were pleased with the aid and price levels granted them under the scheme, although it limits the amount of peaches which can receive aid to 80,000 tons, somewhat below estimated recent annual production.

In contrast, the aid for pears was increased 8 percent while the MGP was reduced. The result is a 21 percent cost cut (in ECU) for processors in Italy, the EC's leading producer. When converted to dollars, the net cost is up slightly. Spanish producers, who had been shipping large quantities of canned pears to North America in recent years, reportedly were disappointed by the aid levels set for them and by their 32,300-ton quota, considered less than annual average production.

Although the U.S.-EC agreement which led to the cut in peach processing aid did not set a cut for pear processing aid, it did note that in recent years the EC had lowered the pear processing aid and had limited the amount of fruit eligible for the subsidy with a threshold (quota). The 1986/87 threshold for the EC-10 has been set at 70,085 tons. Including fruit cocktail, Italian processing pear production has averaged about 85,000 tons and French production more than 35,000 tons in each of the past few years.

#### Canned Tomato Products

The EC has established schemes for various processed tomato products. The products of greatest interest to the United States are tomato paste and canned peeled tomatoes. The quantity of tomato products eligible for subsidy is limited by a threshold. In 1985/86 the EC allowed Italy and Greece to exceed their thresholds in exchange for a compensatory reduction in subsidy. The threshold for Italy was increased from 3.3 to 3.8 million tons of raw tomatoes; the Greek threshold was increased from 1.0 to 1.4 million tons. The accompanying tables include both official and effective subsidies for 1985/86, and the official subsidy for 1986/87. Whether processors will negotiate higher thresholds and consequent lower effective rates of subsidy for 1986/87 has not been determined.

The new official scheme results in lower processor costs in ECU for Italian and Greek tomatoes for paste. The EC faces a large surplus of canned tomato products; beginning season stocks of tomato paste in Greece and Italy have been estimated at more than 50 percent of expected production (See Production, Supply, and Distribution Table in the Statistical Section of this circular).

Spanish tomato processors are entitled to participate in the scheme for the first time this year, but reportedly are unhappy with the size of their quota.

Dried Fruit

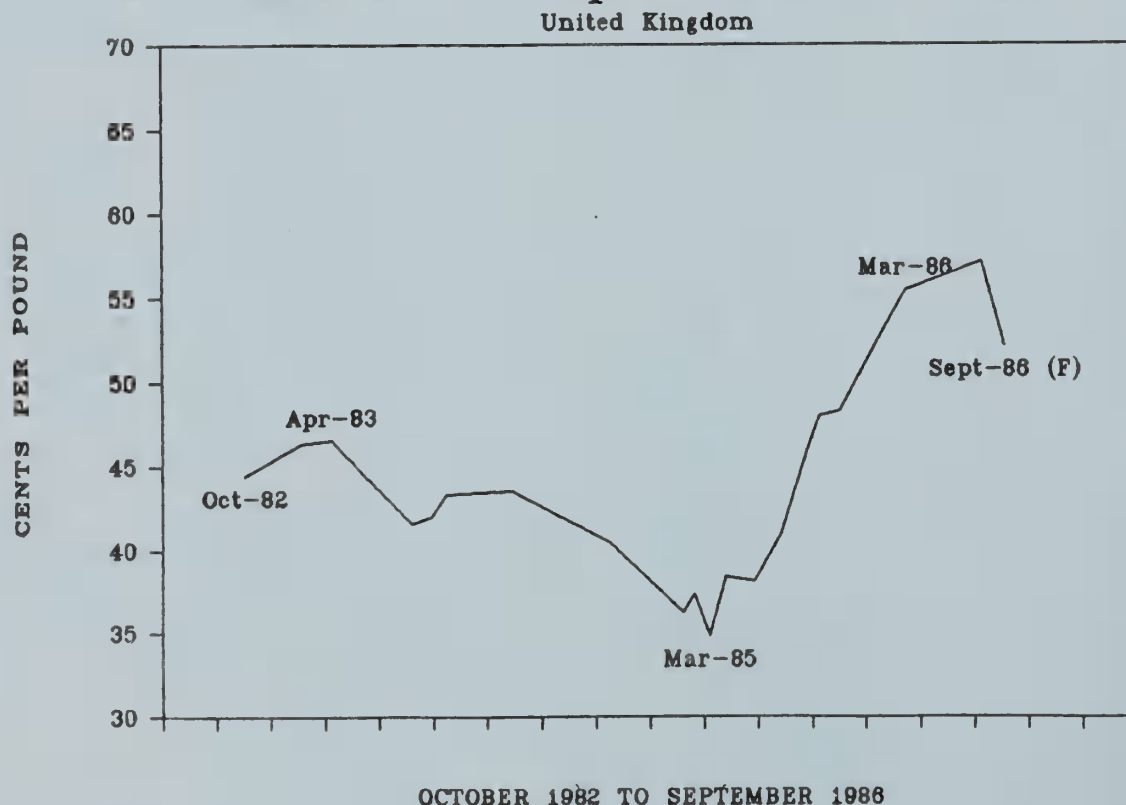
The MGP for Greek raisins will remain unchanged in 1986/87 and the processing subsidy has been cut 21 percent in ECU. The cost of raw fruit to raisin processors therefore will jump 21 percent in ECU and 49 percent in dollars. Greek producers are protected by a Minimum import Price (MIP) for third-country raisins entering the EC. For 1986/87, the MIP has been reduced 10 percent to 1,109 ECU per ton, which converts to about 52 cents per pound in the U.K., a major market. Imports at less than the MIP would be hit with a countervailing charge of 282.05 ECU per ton.

The accompanying graph shows the changes in the MIP since its inception.

The MIP reduction lessens the possibility that U.S. shipments to the EC will be assessed a countervailing charge, and also makes raisin imports from low-cost producers such as Turkey more competitive. The magnitude of the cut suggests that the EC recognizes that Greek raisin production has been oversubsidized in the past. In 1985/86, the net cost of fruit for Greek raisin processors was \$512 per ton, compared to \$520 per ton in Turkey and \$700 per ton in the United States.

The scheme for prunes remains virtually unchanged, although the increasing strength of the franc against the dollar should make U.S. prunes more competitive.

## E.C. Minimum Import Price for Raisins





CANNED TOMATOES AND TOMATO PASTE: PRODUCTION SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION 1/  
IN MEDITERRANEAN BASIN COUNTRIES  
(METRIC TONS, NET WEIGHT) 2/

TOMATO PRODUCTS

COUNTRY AND YEAR 3/	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
<b>FRANCE</b>								
Tomato Paste								
1984/85.....	5,100	49,100	43,500	97,700	5,700	77,800	14,200	97,700
1985/86.....	14,200	53,100	23,100	90,400	8,100	60,300	22,000	90,400
1986/87 Forecast..	22,000	41,400	23,000	86,400	8,500	70,000	7,900	86,400
Canned Tomatoes								
1984/85.....	4,800	44,300	66,900	116,000	1,800	95,100	19,100	116,000
1985/86.....	19,100	45,200	44,800	109,100	1,400	80,000	27,700	109,100
1986/87 Forecast..	27,700	40,700	44,000	112,400	1,500	90,000	20,900	112,400
<b>GREECE</b>								
Tomato Paste								
1984/85.....	69,450	260,000	0	329,450	225,000	24,400	80,050	329,450
1985/86.....	80,050	230,000	0	310,050	164,000	26,050	120,000	310,050
1986/87 Forecast..	120,000	198,000	0	318,000	150,000	28,000	140,000	318,000
Canned Tomatoes								
1984/85.....	500	16,000	222	16,722	1,800	13,222	1,700	16,722
1985/86.....	1,700	16,000	330	18,030	755	13,600	3,675	18,030
1986/87 Forecast..	3,675	14,400	200	18,275	1,300	13,800	3,175	18,275
<b>ISRAEL</b>								
Tomato Paste								
1984/85.....	19,000	18,900	0	37,900	10,500	9,800	17,600	37,900
1985/86.....	17,600	19,500	0	37,100	10,500	10,600	16,000	37,100
1986/87 Forecast..	16,000	13,400	0	29,400	9,400	10,000	10,000	29,400
Canned Tomatoes								
1984/85.....	9,000	25,000	0	34,000	19,200	7,800	7,000	34,000
1985/86.....	7,000	32,300	0	39,300	26,100	8,000	5,200	39,300
1986/87 Forecast..	5,200	27,300	0	32,500	21,000	6,500	5,000	32,500
<b>ITALY</b>								
Tomato Paste								
1984/85.....	70,000	566,100	9,677	645,777	231,895	150,000	263,882	645,777
1985/86.....	263,882	380,000	2,399	646,281	282,547	135,000	228,734	646,281
1986/87 Forecast..	228,734	400,000	1,600	630,334	260,000	135,000	235,334	630,334
Canned Tomatoes								
1984/85.....	200,000	1,374,200	165	1,574,365	281,776	992,589	300,000	1,574,365
1985/86.....	300,000	865,000	0	1,165,000	326,122	338,878	500,000	1,165,000
1986/87 Forecast..	500,000	750,000	0	1,250,000	380,000	570,000	300,000	1,250,000
<b>PORTUGAL</b>								
Tomato Paste								
1984/85.....	3,000	118,204	0	121,204	83,185	15,000	23,019	121,204
1985/86.....	23,019	125,612	0	148,631	83,000	15,000	50,631	148,631
1986/87 Forecast..	50,631	100,000	0	150,631	90,000	16,000	44,631	150,631
<b>SPAIN</b>								
Tomato Paste								
1984/85.....	5,000	84,000	166	89,166	50,859	30,307	8,000	89,166
1985/86.....	8,000	79,000	100	87,100	50,000	30,100	7,000	87,100
1986/87 Forecast..	7,000	69,000	100	76,100	45,000	30,100	1,000	76,100
Canned Tomatoes								
1984/85.....	3,500	259,000	155	262,655	65,900	136,755	60,000	262,655
1985/86.....	60,000	174,000	100	234,100	62,600	141,500	30,000	234,100
1986/87 Forecast..	30,000	200,000	100	230,100	60,000	142,000	28,100	230,100
<b>TURKEY</b>								
Tomato Paste								
1984/85.....	5,000	120,000	2,660	127,660	69,751	40,000	17,909	127,660
1985/86.....	17,909	155,000	4,591	177,500	76,864	45,000	55,636	177,500
1986/87 Forecast..	55,636	125,000	42	180,678	80,000	50,000	50,678	180,678

NOTE: These data are preliminary and subject to revision.

1/ Tomato paste data expressed as 28-30 percent solids; canned tomatoes includes wedged, diced, crushed and other non-concentrated products, except for Italy. 3/ Marketing years begin in July, except August for France and October for Israel. 4/ Does not include crushed tomatoes.

August 1986

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

## TOMATO PRODUCTS

CANNED TOMATOES, WHOLE: U.S. EXPORTS  
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JULY)  
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN \$1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
WORLD TOTAL.....	6,305	5,595	7,773:	4,033	3,263	2,585
CANADA.....	4,649	4,190	1,969:	2,709	2,264	1,179
EC-TWELVE.....	306	159	94:	232	63	38
SPAIN.....	300	136	77:	227	40	19
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	2	.	6:	2	.	3
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	639	824	5,295:	506	615	1,058
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	.	61	4,675:	.	35	603
AUSTRALIA.....	.	140	266:	.	115	194
JAPAN.....	230	265	155:	195	189	102
HONG KONG.....	139	155	52:	122	120	50
SINGAPORE.....	92	57	74:	71	37	47
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	3	71	32:	2	54	30
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS	42	15	34:	38	16	27
INDONESIA.....	109	40	2:	61	34	1
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	382	222	101:	290	146	74
SAUDI ARABIA.....	225	74	96:	172	44	69
OMAN.....	75	128	..:	54	84	.
LAT. AMER./EX CARR.	20	6	28:	15	5	26
BERMUDA & CARRIB...	299	188	270:	273	165	202
BERMUDA.....	215	111	158:	205	109	134
NETHL. ANTILLES...	23	51	106:	18	33	64
OTHER.....	8	6	10:	4	6	5

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

CANNED TOMATOES, PASTE & PULP: U.S. EXPORTS  
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JULY)  
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN \$1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
WORLD TOTAL.....	3,412	2,754	2,660:	2,820	2,128	1,986
CANADA.....	961	1,051	944:	652	690	585
EC-TWELVE.....	128	33	28:	119	24	20
UNITED KINGDOM....	77	27	28:	59	16	20
DENMARK.....	18	5	..:	29	6	.
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	43	4	29:	39	6	20
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	1,538	1,174	1,246:	1,331	1,022	1,012
JAPAN.....	744	599	680:	633	469	530
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS	373	295	353:	341	254	291
HONG KONG.....	227	42	53:	155	49	52
SINGAPORE.....	50	42	41:	42	38	34
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	2	112	33:	2	131	31
MALAYSIA.....	11	39	26:	12	41	23
AUSTRALIA.....	86	6	26:	74	4	18
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	394	117	116:	340	86	98
SAUDI ARABIA.....	260	90	111:	222	63	94
OMAN.....	68	1	..:	64	1	.
LAT. AMER./EX CARR.	45	140	139:	40	97	108
MEXICO.....	5	111	122:	3	73	83
GUATEMALA.....	.	.	12:	.	.	22
BERMUDA & CARRIB...	283	226	152:	282	193	136
BERMUDA.....	66	45	61:	77	51	71
TRINIDAD TOBAGO...	67	87	52:	77	69	46
NETHL. ANTILLES...	91	40	5:	72	27	3
OTHER.....	20	9	7:	16	11	6

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.



APPLES: U.S. EXPORTS  
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JULY)  
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN \$1,000)

APPLES

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
WORLD TOTAL.....	222,360	209,835	152,792	119,273	113,419	83,773
CANADA.....	38,855	30,861	25,202	20,550	16,770	13,641
EC-TWELVE.....	14,821	8,990	12,046	8,065	4,662	6,920
UNITED KINGDOM....	10,298	7,844	8,753	5,696	4,088	4,895
IRELAND.....	2,248	654	1,418	1,216	349	735
FRANCE.....	-	-	671	-	-	669
GERMANY, FED. REP.	110	-	638	65	-	327
NETHERLANDS.....	2,165	445	531	1,089	193	277
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	11,421	9,119	9,098	5,766	4,443	5,038
FINLAND.....	3,285	3,445	3,653	1,541	1,706	2,045
SWEDEN.....	2,806	2,489	2,401	1,356	1,111	1,249
NORWAY.....	4,110	2,142	2,146	1,972	962	1,169
ICELAND.....	1,219	1,044	899	897	663	576
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	91,022	97,249	78,300	45,139	49,127	40,904
HONG KONG.....	23,500	29,720	22,920	12,277	16,653	13,160
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	37,838	35,642	30,065	15,190	14,182	12,572
SINGAPORE.....	10,328	12,808	11,358	6,308	7,303	6,685
MALAYSIA.....	10,678	12,526	8,179	6,310	6,906	4,679
THAILAND.....	3,571	3,138	3,052	2,379	1,922	2,035
NEW ZEALAND.....	4,376	2,796	2,019	2,227	1,777	1,272
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS	418	267	339	252	165	264
JAPAN.....	7	62	190	9	35	124
BRUNEI.....	222	222	97	129	133	65
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	48,008	47,747	13,634	29,777	29,457	9,636
SAUDI ARABIA.....	27,764	28,384	8,284	17,607	18,419	6,049
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT	15,581	15,547	4,359	9,417	8,891	2,810
KUWAIT.....	2,393	3,328	560	1,272	1,761	402
BAHRAIN.....	1,874	428	401	1,264	333	355
IRAN.....	160	-	-	77	-	-
QATAR.....	219	62	-	125	54	-
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.	12,449	11,195	10,852	5,899	5,867	5,270
COLOMBIA.....	7,168	3,771	4,441	3,021	1,790	1,808
PANAMA.....	2,201	2,990	3,052	1,028	1,560	1,695
MEXICO.....	1,369	1,766	1,838	652	903	902
HONDURAS.....	416	870	575	264	594	348
COSTA RICA.....	587	761	590	328	426	305
EL SALVADOR.....	103	213	111	73	127	77
GUATEMALA.....	83	87	73	37	56	49
BRAZIL.....	17	532	91	11	271	46
BELIZE.....	49	152	80	45	106	41
VENEZUELA.....	455	16	-	439	11	-
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	5,514	4,528	3,334	3,896	2,975	2,190
LW & WW ISLANDS...	521	347	487	330	276	487
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	764	535	780	484	322	462
TRINIDAD TOBAGO...	1,975	1,226	646	1,462	747	429
NETHL. ANTILLES...	1,133	948	662	662	526	296
BARBADOS.....	498	615	319	528	591	251
HAITI.....	156	217	188	69	143	119
BERMUDA.....	187	221	112	175	138	71
CAYMAN ISLANDS....	75	169	75	49	73	30
BAHAMAS.....	188	237	37	122	151	20
OTHER.....	270	144	325	180	119	172
NAMIBIA.....	-	-	184	-	-	68
SRI LANKA.....	145	85	63	76	45	34
LIBERIA.....	65	11	19	64	18	12

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

## GRAPES

GRAPES: U.S. EXPORTS  
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JUNE)  
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN \$1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
WORLD TOTAL.....	111,391	106,273	104,193:	87,052	83,722	87,390
CANADA.....	89,806	80,784	64,870:	62,374	55,922	45,434
EC-TWELVE.....	428	387	675:	431	377	730
UNITED KINGDOM....	244	329	396:	285	285	491
NETHERLANDS.....	154	30	264:	104	54	230
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	489	255	1,389:	524	231	1,308
SWEDEN.....	327	152	924:	338	119	818
NORWAY.....	117	64	297:	124	67	329
FINLAND.....	28	29	141:	28	29	131
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	14,048	19,082	31,451:	16,649	20,942	34,305
HONG KONG.....	6,560	8,844	18,129:	7,787	9,679	17,663
SINGAPORE.....	3,024	3,628	3,886:	3,759	4,546	5,188
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	1,044	2,749	3,733:	1,005	2,383	4,461
JAPAN.....	1,482	1,939	3,331:	1,800	2,205	4,187
MALAYSIA.....	1,097	1,202	1,566:	1,340	1,275	1,843
NEW ZEALAND.....	601	465	562:	647	567	707
THAILAND.....	74	85	75:	89	103	92
BRUNEI.....	78	101	69:	122	118	66
OTHER PACIFIC IS..	47	59	46:	50	51	40
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	1,950	699	496:	2,445	1,079	590
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT	195	.	208:	215	.	282
SAUDI ARABIA.....	1,710	589	204:	2,186	903	184
BAHRAIN.....	31	62	53:	28	86	80
KUWAIT.....	14	48	31:	16	90	44
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.	2,986	3,733	4,300:	2,594	3,678	3,948
PANAMA.....	1,453	1,810	2,160:	1,376	2,134	2,104
MEXICO.....	672	1,201	849:	536	737	578
GUATEMALA.....	90	50	556:	100	43	471
HONDURAS.....	123	301	366:	117	350	391
COSTA RICA.....	49	203	188:	71	218	244
EL SALVADOR.....	175	137	112:	203	159	114
COLOMBIA.....	385	.	34:	156	.	20
BERMUDA & CARRIB...	1,663	1,329	970:	2,015	1,486	1,025
TRINIDAD TOBAGO...	890	596	392:	1,113	692	402
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	390	236	275:	405	217	274
BARBADOS.....	47	107	143:	89	186	171
NETHL. ANTILLES...	195	150	75:	232	160	82
LW & WW ISLANDS...	28	77	67:	27	87	75
BAHAMAS.....	21	70	6:	22	73	8
BERMUDA.....	60	65	1:	96	49	1
OTHER.....	20	6	48:	19	7	50

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.



CANNED MIXED FRUIT: U.S. EXPORTS  
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JUNE)  
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN \$1,000)

CANNED FRUIT

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
WORLD TOTAL.....	22,897	21,114	17,129:	22,155	20,826	17,581
CANADA.....	6,608	7,853	4,313:	5,917	7,448	4,176
EC-TWELVE.....	926	334	390:	1,017	335	383
NETHERLANDS.....	564	145	188:	573	158	177
UNITED KINGDOM....	99	16	140:	92	23	136
GERMANY, FED. REP.	141	6	16:	191	8	16
ITALY.....	29	147	2:	39	125	2
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG	63	15	..	87	14	.
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	1,075	1,471	765:	1,013	1,310	719
NORWAY.....	182	505	570:	181	477	503
SWEDEN.....	658	756	115:	561	590	112
FINLAND.....	88	155	44:	108	179	66
SWITZERLAND.....	129	21	15:	147	21	16
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	8,254	6,639	7,867:	7,699	6,491	8,048
JAPAN.....	2,286	2,125	3,246:	2,094	2,287	3,546
HONG KONG.....	2,234	1,560	2,157:	2,039	1,586	2,157
SINGAPORE.....	1,078	649	877:	1,042	627	881
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	490	867	697:	449	773	639
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	564	163	391:	473	124	277
MALAYSIA.....	326	485	236:	317	248	240
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS	126	94	99:	136	106	119
PHILIPPINES.....	634	33	69:	659	30	80
PACIFIC ISLANDS...	.	1	63:	.	1	71
INDONESIA.....	130	287	9:	121	308	12
T TER PACIFIC IS..	335	330	..	305	351	.
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	3,362	1,804	1,113:	3,661	1,833	1,334
SAUDI ARABIA.....	1,857	767	645:	2,006	776	753
KUWAIT.....	215	154	115:	238	170	173
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT	184	130	129:	206	155	159
EGYPT.....	524	533	55:	544	483	73
QATAR.....	34	47	55:	35	55	47
BAHRAIN.....	23	56	30:	24	59	32
LEBANON.....	410	74	21:	458	77	29
ISRAEL.....	50	9	..	71	20	.
LAT. AMER./EX CARR.	1,210	1,624	1,699:	1,232	1,866	1,801
PANAMA.....	886	1,178	1,217:	871	1,222	1,223
MEXICO.....	20	173	252:	22	204	247
GUYANA.....	34	.	69:	64	.	148
COLOMBIA.....	130	92	75:	145	142	80
EL SALVADOR.....	34	45	25:	50	59	35
VENEZUELA.....	8	46	2:	9	113	3
SURINAM.....	.	27	..	.	57	.
BERMUDA & CARRIB...	1,455	1,346	973:	1,557	1,507	1,117
BERMUDA.....	286	614	301:	270	727	433
NETHL. ANTILLES...	235	202	221:	219	217	237
TRINIDAD TOBAGO...	387	242	198:	457	253	218
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	50	15	121:	90	19	69
BAHAMAS.....	83	47	52:	82	55	63
LW & WW ISLANDS...	150	84	52:	138	92	50
BARBADOS.....	115	82	22:	160	95	34
HAITI.....	99	14	8:	73	17	9
JAMAICA.....	32	17	2:	63	17	3
OTHER.....	6	44	4:	11	36	4

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

## CANNED FRUIT

CANNED PEACHES: U.S. EXPORTS  
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JUNE)  
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN \$1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
WORLD TOTAL.....	15,896	11,431	14,107:	12,979	10,472	11,709
CANADA.....	5,621	4,910	3,269:	4,546	4,790	3,017
EC-TWELVE.....	937	167	244:	627	168	177
UNITED KINGDOM....	13	6	162:	12	6	108
NETHERLANDS.....	136	72	65:	118	92	55
GERMANY, FED. REP.	686	3	..:	423	3	.
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	549	535	1,042:	449	459	831
NORWAY.....	47	116	542:	57	94	388
FINLAND.....	54	204	245:	60	195	266
SWEDEN.....	420	173	253:	310	124	175
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	6,564	4,340	8,157:	5,480	3,726	6,482
JAPAN.....	4,550	2,318	6,407:	3,911	2,055	5,116
SINGAPORE.....	362	380	480:	283	331	416
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	763	610	652:	488	394	376
HONG KONG.....	381	365	328:	360	356	302
PACIFIC ISLANDS...	.	.	95:	.	.	85
MALAYSIA.....	100	177	74:	90	152	73
PHILIPPINES.....	119	50	69:	101	40	61
INDONESIA.....	29	101	9:	28	97	8
T TER PACIFIC IS..	150	289	3:	119	252	3
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	1,311	569	442:	1,079	517	402
SAUDI ARABIA.....	942	282	223:	786	263	202
KUWAIT.....	177	134	106:	155	116	100
LAT. AMER./EX CARR.	750	781	812:	639	676	667
PANAMA.....	397	659	694:	339	556	557
COSTA RICA.....	63	45	41:	60	47	36
COLOMBIA.....	193	11	14:	146	12	15
PERU.....	66	21	2:	62	19	2
BERMUDA & CARRIB...	163	129	140:	159	137	132
BERMUDA.....	59	65	53:	57	71	59
OTHER.....	1	.	..:	1	.	.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.



CANNED PEARS: U.S. EXPORTS  
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JUNE)  
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN \$1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
WORLD TOTAL.....	1,265	1,126	775:	1,193	1,215	773
CANADA.....	305	50	38:	224	34	31
EC-TWELVE.....	99	74	51:	116	69	52
NETHERLANDS.....	78	53	47:	89	57	49
DENMARK.....	16	1	..:	20	1	.
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	61	56	237:	89	82	197
SWEDEN.....	34	11	121:	49	16	97
NORWAY.....	12	22	108:	24	38	91
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	271	349	206:	262	356	252
JAPAN.....	55	43	97:	60	53	133
PACIFIC ISLANDS...	.	.	31:	.	.	34
SINGAPORE.....	13	18	27:	14	18	28
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS	42	21	20:	45	23	22
HONG KONG.....	17	31	13:	19	32	14
INDONESIA.....	34	60	3:	37	67	4
MALAYSIA.....	10	13	3:	10	13	4
T TER PACIFIC IS..	94	157	3:	72	143	3
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	351	269	146:	335	246	147
SAUDI ARABIA.....	257	156	109:	248	133	109
KUWAIT.....	34	11	18:	21	10	19
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT	16	17	4:	17	21	5
LEBANON.....	12	8	..:	13	7	.
OMAN.....	9	21	..:	15	17	.
EGYPT.....	.	41	..:	.	43	.
LAT. AMER./EX CARR.	94	137	59:	81	244	57
PANAMA.....	56	52	29:	48	53	33
COSTA RICA.....	24	23	23:	21	20	11
GUATEMALA.....	.	.	3:	.	.	9
MEXICO.....	4	27	3:	2	16	2
VENEZUELA.....	.	31	..:	.	152	.
BERMUDA & CARRIB...	82	191	37:	85	184	36
BERMUDA.....	36	27	14:	39	29	16
TRINIDAD TOBAGO...	14	15	18:	14	15	14
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	4	113	1:	5	108	2
NETHL. ANTILLES...	16	15	2:	15	14	2
LW & WW ISLANDS...	2	20	2:	2	15	1
OTHER.....	1	.	..:	1	.	.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

## U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS  
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON  
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1985	1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON	COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE 1985	1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT						GRAPES.....(JUN)	4,638	5,158	4,638	5,158	104,198
APPLES.....(JUL)	10,743	4,094	209,835	152,792	209,835	CANADA.....	3,967	3,657	3,967	3,657	64,870
CANADA.....	3,721	1,712	30,861	25,202	30,861	EC-TWELVE.....	55	705	55	705	675
EC-TWELVE.....	388	652	8,990	12,046	8,990	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	15	39	15	39	1,389
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	92	45	9,119	9,098	9,119	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	522	622	522	622	31,451
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	5,334	1,302	97,249	78,300	97,249	HONG KONG.....	203	89	203	89	18,129
CHINA (TAIWAN).....	1,108	.	35,642	30,065	35,642	SINGAPORE.....	165	357	165	357	3,886
HONG KONG.....	1,814	509	29,720	22,920	29,720	CHINA (TAIWAN).....	.	.	.	.	3,733
SINGAPORE.....	757	478	12,808	11,358	12,808	JAPAN.....	.	13	.	13	3,331
MALAYSIA.....	1,422	231	12,526	8,179	12,526	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	4	.	4	.	496
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	548	.	47,747	13,634	47,747	LAT. AMER./EX CARR.....	46	105	46	105	4,300
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	28,384	8,284	28,384	BERMUDA & CARRIB.....	29	30	29	30	970
UNITED ARAB EMIRA.....	548	.	15,547	4,359	15,547	OTHER.....	.	1	.	1	48
LAT. AMER./EX CARR.....	447	140	11,195	10,852	11,195	PEARS.....(JUL)	645	675	27,180	29,689	27,180
BERMUDA & CARRIB.....	203	239	4,528	3,334	4,528	CANADA.....	471	511	14,300	14,749	14,300
OTHER.....	10	3	144	325	144	EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	2,524	5,707	2,524
AVOCADOS.....(OCT)	770	1,187	5,391	4,230	6,366	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	.	.	2,524	5,707	2,524
CANADA.....	162	129	1,765	915	2,199	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	.	34	295	721	295
EC-TWELVE.....	436	577	1,380	1,298	1,615	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	115	.	6,289	4,389	6,289
FRANCE.....	317	379	880	755	937	SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	3,109	2,543	3,109
UNITED KINGDOM.....	86	112	423	209	587	UNITED ARAB EMIRA.....	115	.	2,337	1,448	2,337
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	21	148	110	276	131	KUWAIT.....	.	.	744	279	744
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	120	334	1,876	1,728	2,146	LAT. AMER./EX CARR.....	56	116	3,151	3,279	3,151
JAPAN.....	116	329	1,807	1,696	2,072	MEXICO.....	56	116	1,813	2,248	1,813
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	.	.	3	1	3	PANAMA.....	.	.	694	704	694
LAT. AMER./EX CARR.....	31	.	254	3	270	BRAZIL.....	.	.	559	207	559
BERMUDA & CARRIB.....	.	.	2	10	3	BERMUDA & CARRIB.....	3	9	418	205	418
STRAWBERRIES..(JAN)	1,842	1,442	7,482	5,724	10,795	OTHER.....	.	5	.	27	.
CANADA.....	1,795	1,276	7,246	5,029	8,642	PRUNES/PLUMS..(JAN)	3,047	4,071	3,756	6,283	19,955
EC-TWELVE.....	.	40	62	256	264	CANADA.....	2,495	2,657	3,030	4,035	10,447
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	.	27	45	99	77	EC-TWELVE.....	50	177	59	459	272
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	43	92	108	295	1,741	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	.	34	2	314	170
JAPAN.....	23	69	55	185	1,671	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	437	1,155	521	1,307	8,585
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	1	6	15	36	34	HONG KONG.....	284	647	311	709	6,643
LAT. AMER./EX CARR.....	.	.	1	3	1	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	21	5	21	16	55
BERMUDA & CARRIB.....	3	0	7	7	36	LAT. AMER./EX CARR.....	25	43	98	138	347
CHERRIES,SW&TT(MAY)	2,563	4,460	3,590	5,496	6,568	BERMUDA & CARRIB.....	20	1	25	15	78
CANADA.....	1,663	1,805	2,074	2,121	2,984	OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	1
EC-TWELVE.....	29	509	110	802	444	KIWI FRUIT.....(OCT)	23	76	5,163	7,609	5,251
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	.	54	16	97	20	CANADA.....	22	75	763	953	847
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	865	2,085	1,381	2,465	3,072	EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	1,580	2,964	1,580
JAPAN.....	441	924	441	924	1,620	NETHERLANDS.....	.	.	1,038	1,838	1,038
HONG KONG.....	344	1,026	818	1,354	1,243	GERMANY, FED. REP.....	.	.	309	595	309
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	4	0	6	3	11	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	.	.	482	1,057	482
LAT. AMER./EX CARR.....	2	6	3	7	30	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	.	.	2,312	2,616	2,314
BERMUDA & CARRIB.....	.	0	0	1	8	JAPAN.....	.	.	1,855	2,200	1,856
GRAPEFRUIT....(SEP)	9,515	23,555	181,036	238,364	198,843	AUSTRALIA.....	.	.	402	261	402
CANADA.....	2,134	1,705	33,041	23,924	35,472	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	.	.	25	19	25
EC-TWELVE.....	95	344	51,183	76,853	51,868	LAT. AMER./EX CARR.....	1	0	1	1	3
FRANCE.....	17	.	31,735	43,929	32,071	CANNED FRUIT					
NETHERLANDS.....	17	294	13,750	19,187	14,067	APRICOTS.....(JUN)	25	17	25	17	372
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	15	32	1,294	2,462	1,342	CANADA.....	12	.	12	.	43
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	7,047	21,453	92,685	135,043	106,907	EC-TWELVE.....	.	1	.	1	34
JAPAN.....	6,879	20,059	89,734	128,477	103,057	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	3	6	3	6	24
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	17	.	36	.	36	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	7	4	7	4	129
LAT. AMER./EX CARR.....	206	20	2,746	22	3,167	JAPAN.....	6	1	6	1	48
BERMUDA & CARRIB.....	2	.	52	3	52	PACIFIC ISLANDS.....	.	.	.	.	33
OTHER.....	.	.	.	57	.	AUSTRALIA.....	.	.	.	.	14
LEMONS.....(AUG)	13,544	11,321	143,012	116,481	149,053	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	.	6	.	6	97
CANADA.....	1,274	1,286	11,375	8,063	12,050	SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	6	.	6	55
EC-TWELVE.....	471	16	10,328	1,335	10,328	UNITED ARAB EMIRA.....	.	.	.	.	18
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	95	.	822	607	892	KUWAIT.....	.	.	.	.	10
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	11,689	10,019	119,790	105,915	125,032	LAT. AMER./EX CARR.....	.	.	.	.	30
JAPAN.....	10,568	9,619	109,399	98,481	114,554	BERMUDA & CARRIB.....	4	.	4	.	11
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	.	.	.	2	.	OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	6
LAT. AMER./EX CARR.....	13	1	670	549	685	CHERRIES, MARAC(JUL)	182	233	1,872	2,138	1,872
BERMUDA & CARRIB.....	3	.	27	9	48	CANADA.....	9	2	216	101	216
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	17	EC-TWELVE.....	1	5	34	56	34
LIMES.....(APR)	184	145	591	455	2,721	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	1	3	61	132	61
CANADA.....	162	121	562	422	2,397	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	128	218	1,138	1,588	1,138
EC-TWELVE.....	.	24	.	34	149	CHINA (TAIWAN).....	18	124	360	649	360
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	.	.	.	.	32	HONG KONG.....	54	53	312	403	312
LAT. AMER./EX CARR.....	.	.	.	.	22	SINGAPORE.....	12	14	152	241	152
BERMUDA & CARRIB.....	22	.	28	121	121	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF.....	45	23	124	104	124
ORANGES.....(NOV)	40,916	42,965	299,213	284,349	407,466	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	16	1	76	57	76
CANADA.....	8,687	6,518	102,800	87,181	125,199	LAT. AMER./EX CARR.....	19	3	272	97	272
EC-TWELVE.....	1,679	1,274	6,646	4,626	8,903	VENEZUELA.....	.	.	173	1	173
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	129	584	293	1,426	309	PANAMA.....	6	2	45	56	45
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	30,240	34,569	188,578	190,723	271,764	BERMUDA & CARRIB.....	8	1	75	106	75
HONG KONG.....	7,206	10,405	69,644	80,335	112,980	OTHER.....	.	.	2	1	2
JAPAN.....	20,091	20,215	83,093	79,091	111,490	CHERRIES,SW&TT(JUL)	153	193	1,988	2,155	1,988
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	16	.	33	15	33	CANADA.....	19	41	240	180	240
LAT. AMER./EX CARR.....	129	20	594	335	954	EC-TWELVE.....	5	1	45	123	45
BERMUDA & CARRIB.....	36	.	269	41	300	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	5	1	98	77	98
OTHER.....	.	.	.	2	3	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	102	134	1,453	1,646	1,453
						JAPAN.....	33	67	653	556	653
						CHINA (TAIWAN).....	40	40	563	853	563
						MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	21	12	121	93	121



U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS  
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U.S. EXPORTS

COMMODITY : REGION/COUNTRY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.) :	JUNE : 1985 : 1986 :	SEASON TO DATE : PREVIOUS : CURRENT :	LAST FULL : SEASON :	COMMODITY : REGION/COUNTRY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.) :	JUNE : 1985 : 1986 :	SEASON TO DATE : PREVIOUS : CURRENT :	LAST FULL : SEASON :
CHERRIES, SW3 (CONT)				FRUIT JUICE (1,000 GALLONS)			
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	4	27	(FOR STRENGTH OF JUICE, SEE FOOTNOTES)			
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	4				
PEACHES.....(JUN)	916	2,458	916	GRPFRT, SS....(DEC)	143	232	878
CANADA.....	476	94	476	CANADA.....	17	11	119
EC-TWELVE.....	80	96	80	EC-TWELVE.....	72	126	250
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	58	59	58	FRANCE.....	71	103	223
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	110	2,089	110	GERMANY, FED. REP	.	22	9
JAPAN.....	45	1,936	45	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	16
MID. EAST & N. AFR	35	32	35	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	33	56	227
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	157	58	157	JAPAN.....	19	46	106
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	24	.	HONG KONG.....	4	4	32
				CHINA (TAIWAN)...	6	1	27
PEARS.....(JUN)	47	117	47	MALAYSIA.....	.	.	35
CANADA.....	.	.	.	MID. EAST & N. AFR	15	30	247
EC-TWELVE.....	11	6	11	UNITED ARAB EMIRA	5	2	120
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	56	.	SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	18	89
SWEDEN.....	.	23	.	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	2	7
NORWAY.....	.	21	.	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	6	8	33
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	14	14	14	OTHER.....	.	.	1
JAPAN.....	9	5	9				
PACIFIC ISLANDS..	3	.	3	ORANGE, SS....(DEC)	732	209	4,259
SINGAPORE.....	2	.	2	CANADA.....	195	14	570
MID. EAST & N. AFR	19	16	19	EC-TWELVE.....	82	87	699
SAUDI ARABIA.....	19	.	19	FRANCE.....	77	78	677
KUWAIT.....	.	16	.	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	5
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	1	2	1	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	92	28	414
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	2	22	2	JAPAN.....	4	6	103
				INDONESIA.....	76	10	189
PINEAPPLES....(JUN)	870	649	870	KOREA, REPUBLIC C	.	.	17
CANADA.....	638	456	638	HONG KONG.....	6	6	51
EC-TWELVE.....	93	46	93	MID. EAST & N. AFR	330	49	2,348
NETHERLANDS.....	28	28	28	SAUDI ARABIA.....	310	10	2,029
GERMANY, FED. REP	26	18	28	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	3	4	29
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	41	60	41	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	27	28	190
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	61	64	61	OTHER.....	.	.	4
PHILIPPINES.....	.	.	.				
JAPAN.....	30	40	30	GRPFRT, FC....(DEC)	219	218	1,712
MID. EAST & N. AFR	21	14	21	CANADA.....	88	30	462
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	1	.	EC-TWELVE.....	12	33	187
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	17	.	17	GERMANY, FED. REP	7	10	130
OTHER.....	.	.	.	UNITED KINGDOM...	7	0	28
				OTHER WEST EUROPE.	8	5	37
MIXED FRUIT....(JUN)	1,237	742	1,237	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	94	145	926
CANADA.....	354	101	354	JAPAN.....	74	141	903
EC-TWELVE.....	74	22	74	MID. EAST & N. AFR	27	4	89
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	10	88	10	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	0	0	9
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	425	381	425	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	0	1
JAPAN.....	46	193	46				
HONG KONG.....	244	82	244	ORANGE, FC....(DEC)	989	801	7,419
SINGAPORE.....	54	36	54	CANADA.....	472	243	3,360
MID. EAST & N. AFR	55	47	55	EC-TWELVE.....	101	224	987
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	207	71	207	NETHERLANDS.....	29	117	320
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	113	31	113	GERMANY, FED. REP	39	63	211
OTHER.....	.	.	.	UNITED KINGDOM...	17	17	173
				BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	.	9	127
DRIED FRUIT				FRANCE.....	17	19	156
RAISINS.....(AUG)	4,263	4,302	55,470	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	94	88	471
CANADA.....	254	141	3,040	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	145	189	1,260
EC-TWELVE.....	1,532	2,110	15,933	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	59	39	299
UNITED KINGDOM...	754	1,159	5,462	HONG KONG.....	14	51	154
GERMANY, FED. REP	385	353	3,879	JAPAN.....	22	42	278
NETHERLANDS.....	121	229	2,721	NEW ZEALAND.....	.	.	166
DENMARK.....	220	342	2,116	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	36	.	176
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	537	452	7,186	MID. EAST & N. AFR	109	25	413
SWEDEN.....	304	176	3,598	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	56	20	786
NORWAY.....	127	141	1,672	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	12	13	143
FINLAND.....	51	78	1,395	OTHER.....	.	.	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,823	1,460	24,109				
JAPAN.....	1,080	962	16,267	GRPFRT, CNF....(DEC)	56	204	1,300
MID. EAST & N. AFR	57	53	2,581	CANADA.....	12	17	40
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	40	52	1,895	EC-TWELVE.....	38	.	76
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	19	35	315	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	117
OTHER.....	.	.	409	SWITZERLAND.....	.	.	113
				EAST ASIA & PACIF.	11	179	991
PRUNES.....(AUG)	3,131	3,553	43,677	JAPAN.....	.	141	982
CANADA.....	227	234	2,127	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	1	12
EC-TWELVE.....	1,564	1,836	20,227	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	32
ITALY.....	572	465	6,356	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	3	7	32
GERMANY, FED. REP	557	389	4,497	OTHER.....	.	.	5
UNITED KINGDOM...	168	315	2,975				
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	581	598	5,989	ORANGE, CNF....(DEC)	192	365	2,045
FINLAND.....	123	81	1,885	CANADA.....	1	.	63
SWEDEN.....	316	330	2,047	EC-TWELVE.....	43	.	328
NORWAY.....	39	91	1,124	UNITED KINGDOM...	22	.	109
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	636	638	9,858	GERMANY, FED. REP	22	.	111
JAPAN.....	543	539	7,351	IRELAND.....	.	.	37
MID. EAST & N. AFR	31	21	3,651	DENMARK.....	.	.	33
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	74	12	1,280	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	11	.	95
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	17	15	338	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	115	343	1,175
OTHER.....	.	.	207	MALAYSIA.....	50	104	305
				JAPAN.....	.	117	194
				SINGAPORE.....	4	54	188
				KOREA, REPUBLIC C	57	12	263
				HONG KONG.....	4	31	217

# U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS  
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON  
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COMMODITY					COMMODITY				
REGION/COUNTRY	JUNE	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	SEASON	REGION/COUNTRY	JUNE	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	SEASON
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1985	1986	PREVIOUS: CURRENT	SEASON	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1985	1986	PREVIOUS: CURRENT	SEASON
CRANES, CNF. (CONT)					EAST ASIA & PACIF.	93	64	824	5,295
MID. EAST & N. AFR					JAPAN	1	35	265	155
LAT. AMER., EX CARR					HONG KONG		3	155	52
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	22	15	199	92	AUSTRALIA			140	266
OTHER			35	8	MID. EAST & N. AFR	5		222	101
					LAT. AMER., EX CARR			6	28
					BERMUDA & CARRIB..	6	22	188	270
					OTHER			6	10
FRESH VEGETABLES					OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES				
ASPARAGUS.....(OCT)	1,559	423	8,472	4,915	CORN, SWEET, FRZ(JUL)	3,961	4,091	33,485	41,685
CANADA.....	1,465	356	6,785	1,920	CANADA.....	227	325	1,990	3,634
EC-TWELVE.....	32	29	266	442	EC-TWELVE.....	318	858	4,309	4,180
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	9	7	83	177	UNITED KINGDOM...	302	610	3,527	3,200
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	53	30	1,056	2,372	IRELAND.....	17		446	339
JAPAN.....			904	2,250	OTHER WEST EUROPE.		23	486	372
HONG KONG.....	47	26	139	91	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3,394	2,849	26,249	32,884
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	1		278	1	JAPAN.....	2,994	2,668	20,185	27,744
BERMUDA & CARRIB..		1	3	2	AUSTRALIA.....	267	139	5,490	4,631
					MID. EAST & N. AFR	17	31	166	145
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	13,088	13,700	110,803	129,806	LAT. AMER., EX CARR		2	208	287
CANADA.....	10,912	11,767	97,421	119,228	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	5	3	76	180
EC-TWELVE.....	3	16	3,024	2,825	OTHER				2
OTHER WEST EUROPE.			465	309	FR. FRIES, FRZ.(JUL)	6,612	5,317	56,044	65,699
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,937	1,751	7,609	5,671	CANADA.....	167	26	331	343
HONG KONG.....	1,910	1,696	7,451	5,470	EC-TWELVE.....			243	282
MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	3	25	39	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	17		35	2
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	12		160	282	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	6,366	5,215	54,028	63,963
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	221	146	2,089	1,291	JAPAN.....	5,256	4,606	46,035	55,218
OTHER		18	9	163	MID. EAST & N. AFR	26		528	478
ONION.....(OCT)	3,799	3,440	86,497	44,198	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	1	3	158	135
CANADA.....	3,651	3,032	28,684	22,456	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	34	74	722	475
EC-TWELVE.....			1,232	2,198	OTHER				20
OTHER WEST EUROPE.		213		372	GARLIC, DRD/DEH(JAN)	110	367	1,127	1,701
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	11	136	54,499	16,283	CANADA.....	45	58	339	383
JAPAN.....		102	43,436	10,189	EC-TWELVE.....	31	50	413	379
KOREA, REPUBLIC O			6,058		UNITED KINGDOM...	16	23	165	184
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	7	6	1,214	2,129	GERMANY, FED. REP	14	27	127	120
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	66	19	632	453	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	6		61	104
OTHER	63	32	236	306	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	17	29	141	213
POTATOES, TABL(OCT)	11,171	6,719	40,079	28,664	AUSTRALIA.....	5	17	81	142
CANADA.....	11,004	6,005	36,274	25,504	JAPAN.....	11	10	50	66
EC-TWELVE.....			152	3	MID. EAST & N. AFR	8	14	39	57
OTHER WEST EUROPE.			3	100	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	2	200	69	513
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9	9	329	511	VENEZUELA.....			47	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	49		582	19	MEXICO.....				3
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	93	673	1,949	1,811	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	2		47	4
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	17	31	790	713	OTHER		9	18	49
OTHER				3	ONIONS, DRD/DEH(JAN)	1,177	890	8,188	6,503
TOMATOES.....(OCT)	8,636	4,252	51,789	44,034	CANADA.....	191	105	1,131	626
CANADA.....	8,359	4,090	50,730	43,196	EC-TWELVE.....	455	430	4,006	3,036
EC-TWELVE.....			20	1	UNITED KINGDOM...	235	234	1,448	1,150
OTHER WEST EUROPE.			19	19	GERMANY, FED. REP	105	100	1,151	941
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	247	124	285	411	NETHERLANDS.....	6	17	743	313
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	4	17	152	150	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	158	147	984	787
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	26	16	567	239	SWITZERLAND.....	40	77	439	272
OTHER		5	15	35	SWEDEN.....	60	34	319	276
CANNED VEGETABLES					NORWAY.....	19	14	130	155
CORN.....(AUG)	5,987	7,005	53,514	64,237	FINLAND.....	34	17	92	74
CANADA.....	47	141	119	890	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	321	199	1,868	1,930
EC-TWELVE.....	3,123	2,969	24,029	25,846	JAPAN.....	235	129	962	1,295
UNITED KINGDOM...	983	729	9,093	8,839	AUSTRALIA.....	76	56	622	579
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,238	1,365	8,945	10,427	MID. EAST & N. AFR	19	5	25	11
FRANCE.....	571	718	4,611	4,916	LAT. AMER., EX CARR			80	17
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	881	901	6,459	7,601	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	18	2	64	63
SWITZERLAND.....	440	607	4,100	4,640	OTHER	7	2	30	33
SWEDEN.....	288	237	1,764	2,230	POTATO, FLAKES.(OCT)	983	1,293	9,869	9,611
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,693	2,781	20,766	27,476	CANADA.....	54	66	557	439
JAPAN.....	1,026	2,234	13,739	17,598	EC-TWELVE.....	18	19	302	426
HONG KONG.....	261	192	2,442	3,702	OTHER WEST EUROPE.			115	113
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	162	128	2,123	2,954	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	893	1,181	8,607	8,477
MID. EAST & N. AFR	47	30	716	556	JAPAN.....	832	1,007	8,025	7,648
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	161	95	1,003	1,418	MID. EAST & N. AFR			35	16
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	36	87	417	448	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	18	18	184	134
OTHER			6	2	BERMUDA & CARRIB..			16	5
TOM., PST&PULP.(JUL)	111	242	2,754	2,660	OTHER			52	
CANADA.....	71	80	1,051	944	POTATO, DRD/DEH(OCT)	423	490	2,900	2,806
EC-TWELVE.....	1	6	33	28	CANADA.....	300	428	1,817	1,784
OTHER WEST EUROPE.			4	29	EC-TWELVE.....	38	19	285	96
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	31	122	1,174	1,246	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	18		21	121
JAPAN.....	24	59	599	680	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	34	19	402	657
FR PACIFIC ISLAND		35	295	353	JAPAN.....	27	18	320	459
MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	12	117	116	MID. EAST & N. AFR		21	15	87
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	3	11	140	139	LAT. AMER., EX CARR		4	8	13
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1		226	152	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	15		317	48
OTHER			9	7	OTHER	10		34	
TOMATO, WHOLE.(JUL)	537	212	5,595	7,773	TREE NUTS				
CANADA.....	417	121	4,190	1,969	ALMONDS, UNSHLD(JUL)	320	212	5,019	4,754
EC-TWELVE.....	17		159	94					5,019
OTHER WEST EUROPE.				6					



U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS  
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON  
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

U.S. EXPORTS

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE		SEASON TO DATE		LAST FULL		COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE		SEASON TO DATE		LAST FULL	
	1985	1986	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON	SEASON		1985	1986	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON	SEASON
ALMONDS, UNSH (CONT)							SPAIN.....	5	56	897	2,298	897	
CANADA.....	40	38	240	584	240	240	ITALY.....	.	.	654	699	654	
EC-TWELVE.....	20	.	362	700	362	362	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	.	18	242	284	250	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	.	.	127	91	127	127	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	89	140	1,678	1,975	1,781	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	.	10	292	233	292	292	AUSTRALIA.....	43	91	761	1,119	809	
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	31	.	924	630	924	924	JAPAN.....	27	33	769	507	790	
EGYPT.....	.	.	550	38	550	550	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	.	14	169	306	173	
SAUDI ARABIA.....	22	.	136	140	136	136	LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	.	0	255	350	258	
KUWAIT.....	.	.	120	156	120	120	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	.	13	4	13	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	27	2	448	514	448	448	OTHER.....	5	.	10	17	18	
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	15	20	15	15	PISTACHIO, SHLD (SEP)	22	40	247	282	306	
OTHER.....	203	162	2,611	1,983	2,611	2,611	CANADA.....	3	.	65	48	67	
INDIA.....	203	160	2,611	1,958	2,611	2,611	EC-TWELVE.....	4	36	21	76	25	
PECANS, UNSHLD. (OCT)	30	8	421	326	854	854	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	.	.	.	2	.	
CANADA.....	18	7	223	136	338	338	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	12	.	123	39	134	
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	129	132	388	388	JAPAN.....	12	.	115	0	123	
UNITED KINGDOM.....	.	.	83	98	185	185	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	.	.	4	.	4	
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	.	.	6	21	126	126	LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	3	4	34	105	76	
NETHERLANDS.....	.	.	25	10	51	51	MEXICO.....	.	4	28	102	70	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	.	.	1	29	1	1	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	0	13	0	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	.	1	2	4	8	8	OTHER.....	.	.	0	.	0	
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	.	.	6	2	6	6	ALMONDS, PREP.. (JUL)	2,025	2,325	20,767	33,223	20,767	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	12	.	49	23	102	102	CANADA.....	50	62	705	838	705	
MEXICO.....	12	.	47	22	99	99	EC-TWELVE.....	1,437	1,359	12,986	22,245	12,986	
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	7	1	7	7	GERMANY, FED. REP.....	719	741	6,280	10,540	6,280	
OTHER.....	.	.	5	.	5	5	FRANCE.....	255	172	2,723	4,621	2,723	
WALNUTS, UNSHLD (AUG)	883	548	39,661	42,075	40,368	40,368	UNITED KINGDOM.....	330	257	2,484	3,165	2,484	
CANADA.....	115	34	2,653	2,553	2,797	2,797	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	168	141	1,822	2,237	1,822	
EC-TWELVE.....	39	53	32,202	28,990	32,306	32,306	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	361	761	3,996	6,873	3,996	
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	.	.	9,017	9,897	9,017	9,017	JAPAN.....	256	621	2,954	5,516	2,954	
SPAIN.....	38	.	7,808	8,542	7,881	7,881	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	0	2	427	550	427	
NETHERLANDS.....	.	.	6,228	3,256	6,247	6,247	LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	.	0	51	90	51	
ITALY.....	.	.	4,139	3,833	4,139	4,139	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	1	23	9	23	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	.	7	1,479	1,671	1,479	1,479	OTHER.....	9	1	756	380	756	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	83	10	637	652	725	725	HOPS						
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	.	9	423	617	423	423	HOPS..... (SEP)	143	60	2,463	1,647	2,679	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	646	434	2,215	7,573	2,587	2,587	CANADA.....	.	.	658	411	743	
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	50	18	50	50	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	.	.	293	297	293	
OTHER.....	.	.	2	0	2	2	JAPAN.....	.	.	253	283	253	
PISTACH, UNSHLD (SEP)	55	208	1,028	981	1,181	1,181	PHILIPPINES.....	.	.	40	1	40	
CANADA.....	3	73	39	137	39	39	LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	130	55	1,296	848	1,428	
EC-TWELVE.....	43	104	586	359	654	654	BRAZIL.....	124	50	769	551	897	
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR.....	.	.	360	.	360	360	MEXICO.....	.	.	267	.	269	
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	25	79	85	271	131	131	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	20	24	20	
UNITED KINGDOM.....	17	5	61	29	81	81	OTHER.....	13	5	196	67	196	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	.	.	35	56	39	39	HOPS EXTRACT.. (SEP)	115	195	2,211	1,826	2,414	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	8	18	280	258	343	343	CANADA.....	1	.	80	75	80	
CHINA (MAINLAND).....	.	.	94	118	112	112	EC-TWELVE.....	24	15	367	168	403	
AUSTRALIA.....	.	.	83	34	94	94	NETHERLANDS.....	10	5	193	75	229	
CHINA (TAIWAN).....	.	.	62	13	62	62	GERMANY, FED. REP.....	.	10	68	64	68	
JAPAN.....	.	.	27	13	41	41	IRELAND.....	.	.	58	.	58	
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	0	.	9	.	10	10	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	.	.	3	.	3	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	.	6	45	124	.	.	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	11	9	141	102	154	
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	.	0	.	.	LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	75	135	1,494	1,354	1,638	
OTHER.....	1	6	34	47	50	50	MEXICO.....	19	20	781	496	798	
ALMONDS, SHLD.. (JUL)	8,418	7,560	107,308	136,312	107,308	107,308	COLOMBIA.....	.	.	175	466	271	
CANADA.....	291	138	2,740	2,581	2,740	2,740	ECUADOR.....	.	44	207	44	207	
EC-TWELVE.....	4,042	4,940	45,552	68,432	45,552	45,552	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	.	4	16	4	
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	2,405	1,744	25,231	37,843	25,231	25,231	OTHER.....	3	36	121	110	131	
UNITED KINGDOM.....	627	598	6,525	7,998	6,525	6,525	WINE (1000 GALLONS)						
FRANCE.....	585	725	6,464	9,987	6,464	6,464	GRAPE WINES... (JAN)	454	603	2,720	3,107	5,630	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	327	462	9,173	10,575	9,173	9,173	CANADA.....	270	205	1,210	1,212	2,487	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	1,352	1,901	17,038	20,096	17,038	17,038	EC-TWELVE.....	84	109	598	578	1,225	
JAPAN.....	1,020	1,555	12,439	15,322	12,439	12,439	UNITED KINGDOM.....	45	72	362	337	797	
AUSTRALIA.....	143	145	2,663	2,129	2,663	2,663	BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR.....	21	17	95	95	137	
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	230	73	9,455	5,333	9,455	9,455	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	2	20	38	93	96	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	20	16	475	1,398	475	475	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	54	135	454	609	803	
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	.	23	31	23	23	JAPAN.....	34	110	331	499	561	
OTHER.....	2,155	31	22,852	27,866	22,852	22,852	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	1	.	4	1	7	
USSR.....	2,000	.	21,478	26,671	21,478	21,478	LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	9	11	79	104	182	
PECANS, SHLD.. (OCT)	41	80	393	451	589	589	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	34	120	327	492	797	
CANADA.....	35	68	213	303	321	321	BAHAMAS.....	7	31	123	128	198	
EC-TWELVE.....	2	4	56	88	108	108	LW & WW ISLANDS..	4	12	54	110	166	
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	1	.	16	23	35	35	NETHL. ANTILLES..	16	22	76	102	157	
DENMARK.....	.	.	17	5	34	34	OTHER.....	1	3	9	17	32	
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1	4	6	27	21	21	ESSENTIAL OILS						
FRANCE.....	.	.	11	0	11	11	LEMON OIL..... (NOV)	86	43	659	431	913	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	5	.	77	42	25	25	CANADA.....	2	8	39	32	85	
SWEDEN.....	.	.	37	6	50	50	EC-TWELVE.....	55	23	358	267	496	
SWITZERLAND.....	.	.	25	34	26	26	UNITED KINGDOM.....	53	22	327	200	449	
NORWAY.....	5	.	11	1	3	3	OTHER WEST EUROPE.....	2	1	4	6	4	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	.	.	24	3	35	35	EAST ASIA & PACIF.....	26	10	197	72	238	
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	.	.	2	.	1	1	JAPAN.....	19	10	77	57	103	
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	.	.	20	14	.	.	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	1	.	75	4	76	
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	1	1	.	.	HONG KONG.....	6	.	18	1	24	
WALNUTS, SHLD.. (AUG)	206	292	5,454	7,613	5,789	5,789	MID. EAST & N. AFR.....	1	.	4	9	5	
CANADA.....	92	41	523	650	538	538	LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....	0	0	56	45	84	
EC-TWELVE.....	18	79	2,564	4,027	2,758	2,758							
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	13	18	777	627	959	959							



## U.S. EXPORTS/IMPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS  
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON  
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY : REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE : 1985 : 1986	SEASON TO DATE : PREVIOUS: CURRENT	LAST FULL : SEASON	COMMODITY : REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE : 1985 : 1986	SEASON TO DATE : PREVIOUS: CURRENT	LAST FULL : SEASON
LEMON OIL... (CONT)				EAST ASIA & PACIF.	5	13	153
OTHER.....	.	2	1	JAPAN.....	1	4	121
ORANGE OIL... (NOV)	71	108	1,224	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	2	4	17
CANADA.....	12	2	70	MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	1	11
EC-TWELVE.....	14	29	310	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	25	6	138
NETHERLANDS.....	1	16	102	MEXICO.....	18	2	90
UNITED KINGDOM...	7	4	92	BRAZIL.....	2	0	17
GERMANY, FED. REP	6	8	23	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	0	1
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	.	92	OTHER.....	3	1	15
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	28	32	429	SPEARMINT OIL (NOV)	27	37	256
JAPAN.....	17	28	247	CANADA.....	2	2	11
CHINA (MAINLAND)...	.	1	129	EC-TWELVE.....	16	21	113
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	1	UNITED KINGDOM...	12	4	70
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	4	45	252	ITALY.....	1	10	9
MEXICO.....	1	44	227	FRANCE.....	2	6	10
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	0	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	0	1
OTHER.....	12	.	70	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	5	9	84
PEPPERMINT OIL (NOV)	83	56	644	JAPAN.....	2	2	61
CANADA.....	3	1	20	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	3	5	14
EC-TWELVE.....	46	32	303	HONG KONG.....	.	2	7
UNITED KINGDOM...	21	14	127	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	1
GERMANY, FED. REP	10	6	55	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	3	4	33
NETHERLANDS.....	7	6	39	MEXICO.....	2	1	24
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	1	3	BRAZIL.....	.	2	6
				BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	0	0
				OTHER.....	1	0	13

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE -- ORANGE IN 42 DEGREE BRIX, GRAPEFRUIT IN 40 DEGREE BRIX  
CNF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN -- GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGE IN SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT  
SW: SWEET TT: TART PST: PASTE DRP/DEH: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES  
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON  
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE : 1985 : 1986	SEASON TO DATE : PREVIOUS: CURRENT	LAST FULL : SEASON	COMMODITY/COUNTRY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE : 1985 : 1986	SEASON TO DATE : PREVIOUS: CURRENT	LAST FULL : SEASON
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS				REP SOUTH AFRIC	24	1,032	2,518
APPLES..... (JUL)	19,491	17,658	104,476	PINEAPPLES.. (JAN)	6,709	7,695	31,900
CANADA.....	2,885	2,501	32,219	HONDURAS.....	3,694	3,503	19,086
CHILE.....	1,172	417	22,596	COSTA RICA.....	1,057	2,286	4,663
NEW ZEALAND.....	11,338	9,861	21,934	DOMINICAN REPUB	1,055	1,513	2,604
REP SOUTH AFRIC	3,264	2,796	15,431	MEXICO.....	822	131	5,143
FRANCE.....	.	.	10,944	KIWIFRUIT... (OCT)	2,127	2,715	3,623
BANANAS..... (JAN)	232,404	255,143	1,551,124	NEW ZEALAND....	2,086	2,693	3,624
ECUADOR.....	51,571	58,249	395,821	CANNED FRUIT			
HONDURAS.....	59,908	52,008	285,305	APRICOTS.... (JUN)	205	150	205
COSTA RICA.....	39,967	53,240	291,552	SPAIN.....	180	132	132
COLOMBIA.....	33,854	39,546	217,066	ISRAEL.....	.	.	.
PANAMA.....	22,519	20,916	173,482	MANDARINS... (JAN)	4,467	3,494	23,731
RASPBERRIES (JAN)	3	2	249	SPAIN.....	2,234	1,718	9,929
CANADA.....	.	.	1	JAPAN.....	1,596	762	8,316
STRAWBERRIES (OCT)	56	473	4,344	CLIVES, TCTAL (NOV)	5,755	4,105	37,691
MEXICO.....	.	451	3,354	SPAIN.....	5,267	3,456	33,161
NEW ZEALAND....	.	.	653	-BRN,N GR/PP (NOV)	657	191	2,786
GRAPEFRUIT.. (SEP)	1	6	2,303	SPAIN.....	478	.	1,228
MEXICO.....	.	.	1,428	GREECE.....	160	191	1,459
BAHAMAS.....	.	.	769	MEXICO.....	.	.	2
LEMONS..... (AUG)	211	508	4,316	-BRN,GR,N RP (NOV)	486	260	3,447
SPAIN.....	179	439	3,202	SPAIN.....	380	154	2,595
CHILE.....	.	.	390	MEXICO.....	.	.	.
LIMES..... (APR)	3,000	2,844	7,883	-BRN,RP,N GR (NOV)	61	62	259
MEXICO.....	2,923	2,431	7,422	GREECE.....	47	62	236
BAHAMAS.....	.	262	131	-BRN,RP/GRN (NOV)	456	179	1,867
TANG./MANDAR (NOV)	9	34	6,770	SPAIN.....	427	157	1,720
MEXICO.....	.	.	5,846	PATTED/STUF (NOV)	3,978	3,272	28,408
ORANGES..... (NOV)	976	640	20,448	SPAIN.....	3,948	3,117	27,396
DOMINICAN REPUB	736	360	3,736	-PRP/PRS NEC (NOV)	116	141	524
SPAIN.....	.	7	3,845	GREECE.....	73	100	617
ISRAEL.....	.	.	3,444	SPAIN.....	30	28	215
MOROCCO.....	.	.	3,567	PEACHES, ALL (JUN)	4,147	1,246	4,147
JAMAICA.....	240	143	2,112	GREECE.....	450	149	450
GRAPES..... (JUN)	12,623	19,517	12,623	SPAIN.....	201	21	201
CHILE.....	4,157	2,345	4,157	CHILE.....	1,540	633	1,540
MEXICO.....	8,191	17,109	8,191	REP SOUTH AFRIC	1,039	434	1,039
MANGOES..... (JAN)	5,129	10,425	15,672	PEARS..... (JUN)	3,390	329	3,390
MEXICO.....	3,854	8,834	8,367	SPAIN.....	40	176	40
HAITI.....	1,167	1,462	6,921	REP SOUTH AFRIC	1,693	152	1,683
CANTALOUPE. (MAY)	5,033	2,805	32,444	AUSTRALIA.....	1,249	.	1,249
MEXICO.....	4,008	2,494	28,502	PINEAPPLES.. (JAN)	30,838	29,247	134,580
MELONS, OTHER (MAY)	1,261	1,248	7,574	PHILIPPINES...	16,587	10,675	72,186
MEXICO.....	913	993	4,752	THAILAND.....	11,797	14,681	45,649
GUATEMALA.....	220	109	1,657	MIX,N TROPIC (JUN)	3,902	1,369	3,902
WATERMELONS. (APR)	17,808	6,236	62,662	MEXICO.....	577	733	577
MEXICO.....	17,674	6,227	61,650	ITALY.....	1,025	.	1,025
PEARS..... (JUL)	1,170	2,342	18,157	REP SOUTH AFRIC	990	98	990
CHILE.....	323	90	7,365	GREECE.....	18	.	18
AUSTRALIA.....	532	353	6,063				



U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES  
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON  
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

U.S. IMPORTS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE		SEASON TO DATE		LAST FULL	COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JUNE		SEASON TO DATE		LAST FULL
	1985	1986	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON		1985	1986	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON
DRIED FRUIT											
APRICOTS....(JUL)	370	466	6,522	2,761	6,522	POTATO/TABLE(OCT)	13,761	10,903	156,940	98,386	162,722
TURKEY.....	350	449	6,109	2,378	6,109	CANADA.....	13,056	10,903	156,055	98,136	161,728
DATES,W/PITS(SEP)	332	6	5,887	569	6,173	SQUASH.....(OCT)	886	1,284	53,102	56,744	53,452
IRAN.....	.	.	4,544	408	4,575	MEXICO.....	780	1,216	51,086	54,517	51,338
PAKISTAN.....	198	.	882	2	882	TOMATOES.....(OCT)	11,184	16,294	336,651	377,799	374,333
DATES,PITTED(SEP)	17	236	8,397	2,101	8,482	MEXICO.....	10,601	15,064	332,001	364,852	368,888
IRAN.....	17	.	6,373	1,004	6,373	ASPARAGUS....(FEB)	3	13	4,748	4,515	9,104
PAKISTAN.....	.	233	1,247	428	1,258	MEXICO.....	.	11	4,602	4,466	7,759
DRIED FIGS..(SEP)	9	5	3,134	3,346	3,135	CANNED VEGETABLES					
GREECE.....	.	.	2,478	2,832	2,478	PIMIENTOS...(AUG)	650	505	6,384	8,536	6,848
TURKEY.....	.	.	565	397	565	SPAIN.....	650	505	6,303	8,531	6,767
RAISINS/SULT(AUG)	.	159	680	3,302	680	TOMATO PASTE(JUL)	5,381	6,734	42,813	63,087	42,813
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	35	328	104	328	PORTUGAL.....	1,292	1,553	11,979	14,815	11,979
CHILE.....	.	.	180	56	180	ISRAEL.....	1,757	1,167	7,527	14,382	7,527
FIG PASTE...(SEP)	91	361	3,168	3,014	3,322	ITALY.....	252	226	5,800	4,587	5,800
SPAIN.....	18	154	2,070	2,626	2,143	MEXICO.....	888	2,976	5,545	15,902	5,545
PORTUGAL.....	.	36	464	82	516	TOMATO SAUCE(JUL)	730	999	14,815	15,070	14,815
FRUIT JUICE 1/ (FOR UNITS OF MEASURE SEE BELOW)											
APPLE/PEAR..(JUL)	17,222	19,522	139,926	148,346	139,926	ISRAEL.....	366	237	6,263	6,534	6,263
ARGENTINA.....	3,638	5,249	34,572	31,047	34,572	ITALY.....	293	279	5,085	5,584	5,085
GERMANY, FED. R	3,617	3,167	33,268	33,260	33,268	SPAIN.....	15	429	2,344	1,726	2,344
AUSTRIA.....	1,218	995	15,976	14,727	15,976	TOMATOES....(JUL)	8,386	8,854	105,940	90,450	105,940
NETHERLANDS...	1,547	1,442	11,501	12,522	11,501	ITALY.....	3,875	5,586	46,357	45,622	46,357
SPAIN.....	1,391	650	11,104	12,105	11,104	SPAIN.....	2,499	1,193	32,811	25,295	32,811
REP SOUTH AFRIC	1,507	1,635	10,001	8,878	10,001	ISRAEL.....	938	458	16,205	13,542	16,205
FCOJ.....(DEC)	42,766	20,014	282,376	206,735	428,347	ARTICHOKES..(JAN)	1,864	1,735	7,728	8,349	17,540
BRAZIL.....	42,051	16,650	274,790	183,764	415,097	SPAIN.....	1,861	1,716	7,596	8,307	17,299
GRAPE, N CONC(JAN)	165	94	482	729	1,064	ASPARAGUS....(APR)	81	146	1,230	546	2,595
CANADA.....	81	40	194	271	469	MEXICO.....	1	.	1,019	185	1,332
FRANCE.....	11	25	69	134	217	CHINA (TAIWAN).	36	89	92	273	899
ITALY.....	13	19	99	61	134	MUSHROOMS...(JUL)	6,044	5,560	64,511	73,448	64,511
GRAPE,FRZ CC(JAN)	17	57	67	94	211	CHINA (TAIWAN).	2,045	2,027	24,926	23,062	24,926
CANADA.....	.	.	.	20	128	CHINA (MAINLAND)	1,285	976	17,539	19,864	17,539
SPAIN.....	17	.	67	.	67	HONG KONG.....	1,161	1,549	8,621	19,110	8,621
GRAPE,CONC,N(JAN)	3,374	2,659	15,059	12,751	28,303	FROZEN VEGETABLES					
ARGENTINA.....	2,161	933	10,584	3,797	17,445	PEAS.....(SEP)	594	698	8,221	7,355	9,123
BRAZIL.....	935	993	3,237	6,243	6,275	CANADA.....	304	256	4,306	2,710	5,031
PINEAP. N CO(JAN)	3,182	4,410	11,989	19,013	20,518	CHINA (TAIWAN).	227	362	2,044	3,287	2,125
PHILIPPINES....	3,028	4,368	11,596	18,600	19,767	EROCOLIO....(SEP)	1,935	1,966	30,991	34,042	34,919
PINEAP. CONC(JAN)	4,476	3,840	25,461	32,995	48,725	MEXICO.....	1,711	1,789	26,486	29,019	29,227
PHILIPPINES....	1,452	2,168	10,630	12,078	20,752	GUATEMALA....	224	141	4,383	4,488	5,295
THAILAND.....	1,868	1,034	8,654	13,628	14,436	CAULIFLOWER.(SEP)	253	99	13,426	15,280	15,324
BRAZIL.....	495	274	2,292	3,220	5,198	MEXICO.....	228	94	11,919	13,716	13,610
FROZEN FRUIT											
BLUEBERRIES.(JAN)	321	279	2,259	2,581	4,634	CKRA 3/.....(JUL)	1,382	624	9,038	7,587	9,038
CANADA.....	321	279	2,258	2,580	4,633	DOMINICAN REPUB	696	182	4,520	3,555	4,520
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	167	310	801	3,111	1,992	EL SALVADOR....	287	95	1,592	2,362	1,992
NEW ZEALAND....	11	15	352	600	465	GUATEMALA.....	400	347	1,746	1,586	1,746
CANADA.....	18	130	153	559	458	POTATOES....(SEP)	3,407	2,825	22,948	30,621	28,512
YUGOSLAVIA....	83	111	113	1,272	391	CANADA.....	3,331	2,781	22,654	30,014	28,070
UNITED KINGDOM.	.	.	.	39	334	DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.					
STRAWBERRIES(DEC)	3,735	1,672	21,152	16,343	26,982	MUSHROOMS...(JAN)	61	85	512	523	995
MEXICO.....	3,436	1,287	18,945	12,767	22,264	JAPAN.....	31	45	262	173	458
POLAND.....	212	163	1,728	1,967	3,833	CHINA (TAIWAN).	9	22	70	145	195
FRESH VEGETABLES											
BEANS 2/....(OCT)	142	190	11,289	13,779	11,647	KOREA, REPUBLIC	7	7	35	75	121
MEXICO.....	10	51	9,913	12,878	9,930	CHILE.....	4	3	95	86	117
CABBAGE.....(OCT)	303	36	14,213	11,451	15,095	TREE NUTS					
MEXICO.....	.	.	7,061	838	7,061	COCONUT MEAT(JAN)	3,156	2,759	24,418	18,884	47,878
CANADA.....	30	15	5,219	10,533	5,829	PHILIPPINES....	2,347	2,399	21,549	15,734	41,118
NETHERLANDS...	193	21	1,317	21	1,586	BRAZIL,UNSHL(AUG)	440	798	5,456	4,251	8,440
CARROTS 2/....(OCT)	606	331	56,647	50,553	67,788	BRAZIL.....	434	798	5,323	4,175	8,307
CANADA.....	385	136	51,760	44,206	62,558	PISTACH,UNSH(AUG)	534	171	8,574	12,431	9,452
CAULIFLOWER.(OCT)	12	29	3,348	3,806	7,442	IRAN.....	519	.	8,442	11,083	9,303
CANADA.....	1	.	1,815	1,593	5,623	BRAZIL,SHLD(AUG)	183	334	3,654	4,060	3,897
MEXICO.....	.	.	1,147	1,382	1,273	BRAZIL.....	149	170	2,406	2,674	2,569
CELERY.....(OCT)	112	88	2,973	4,055	5,877	PERU.....	33	139	907	1,046	971
CANADA.....	.	.	1,312	1,036	3,970	CASHEW KNLS(AUG)	4,511	3,382	38,722	41,634	43,012
MEXICO.....	.	.	1,257	1,977	1,257	INDIA.....	1,681	559	17,750	18,154	19,586
CUCUMBERS....(OCT)	641	700	175,552	177,471	176,965	BRAZIL.....	2,202	2,595	14,423	19,505	16,289
MEXICO.....	283	311	162,422	168,348	163,244	FILBERT,SHLD(AUG)	385	132	3,551	1,694	3,709
EGGPLANT.....(OCT)	110	143	14,679	16,731	14,773	TURKEY.....	349	118	3,400	1,602	3,556
MEXICO.....	100	60	14,368	15,964	14,374	HOPS (KILOGRAMS)					
GARLIC.....(OCT)	3,387	2,786	11,026	12,787	15,353	HOPS.....(SEP)	293,113	.	6,515,785	7,758,191	6,516,443
MEXICO.....	3,180	2,631	7,488	6,947	10,458	GERMANY, FED. R	1,942	.	5,232,349	6,088,266	5,232,349
SPAIN.....	.	.	1,150	912	2,044	CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	290,645	.	726,651	1,181,643	726,651
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	105	28	10,386	7,177	17,350	GRAPE WINE					
MEXICO.....	.	.	8,968	6,545	8,968	(1,000 LITERS)					
CANADA.....	87	27	1,135	547	8,071	CHAMPAGNE...(JAN)	4,452	3,280	24,651	22,288	59,642
OKRA 2/.....(OCT)	2,168	2,054	6,352	6,003	14,013	ITALY.....	1,745	1,245	12,013	8,908	27,757
MEXICO.....	1,991	1,939	5,617	5,336	12,728	FRANCE.....	1,256	1,011	6,478	7,045	16,268
ONIONS, NEC.(OCT)	8,438	8,324	103,841	101,988	113,991	SPAIN.....	1,163	844	5,088	5,131	13,146
MEXICO.....	6,394	7,715	86,198	82,385	91,341	TABLE WINE...(JAN)	39,004	25,660	205,131	160,761	422,615
CANADA.....	1,794	463	13,098	17,329	16,912	ITALY.....	19,378	10,629	105,729	78,204	221,326
PEPPERS.....(OCT)	3,006	3,571	95,874	95,644	107,146	FRANCE.....	9,810	9,241	49,151	47,942	104,377
MEXICO.....	2,049	2,779	99,020	86,011	97,183	GERMANY, FED. R	6,104	2,929	29,135	18,272	54,338
POTATO,SEED.(OCT)	460	298	47,968	27,955	48,161	FT WINE&VERM(JAN)	2,008	878	10,187	9,074	21,370
CANADA.....	460	298	47,897	27,936	48,089	ITALY.....	1,067	460	5,354	4,638	10,673
						SPAIN.....	625	194	3,078	2,936	7,392
						CUT FLOWERS					
						(1,000 UNITS)					
						ROSES.....(JAN)	13,202	13,424	93,007	126,670	168,653
						COLOMBIA.....	8,985	10,414	72,662	99,938	133,252
						CARNATIONS..(JAN)	72,352	50,497	361,300	370,974	620,326
						COLOMBIA.....	69,984	48,963	345,601	354,495	597,340

1/ UNITS OF MEASURE FOR JUICES: APPLE -- MT OF 71 BRX. FCOJ -- MT OF 65 BRX. PINEAPPLE CONC. -- MT OF 60 BRX.  
PINEAPPLE N CONC. -- 1,000 LTR. GRAPE -- 1,000 L. SSE 2/ MAY INCLUDE SOME FROZEN PRODUCTS 3/ ONLY CUT AND SLICED  
BRN: BRINE N: NOT GR: GREEN RP: RIPE NEC: NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED CONC: CONCENTRATED FT: FORTIFIED VERM: VERMOUTH

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